

FEBRUARY 1, 1912

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PRICE 10 CENTS

# LESLIE'S

T H E P E O P L E ' S P A P E R



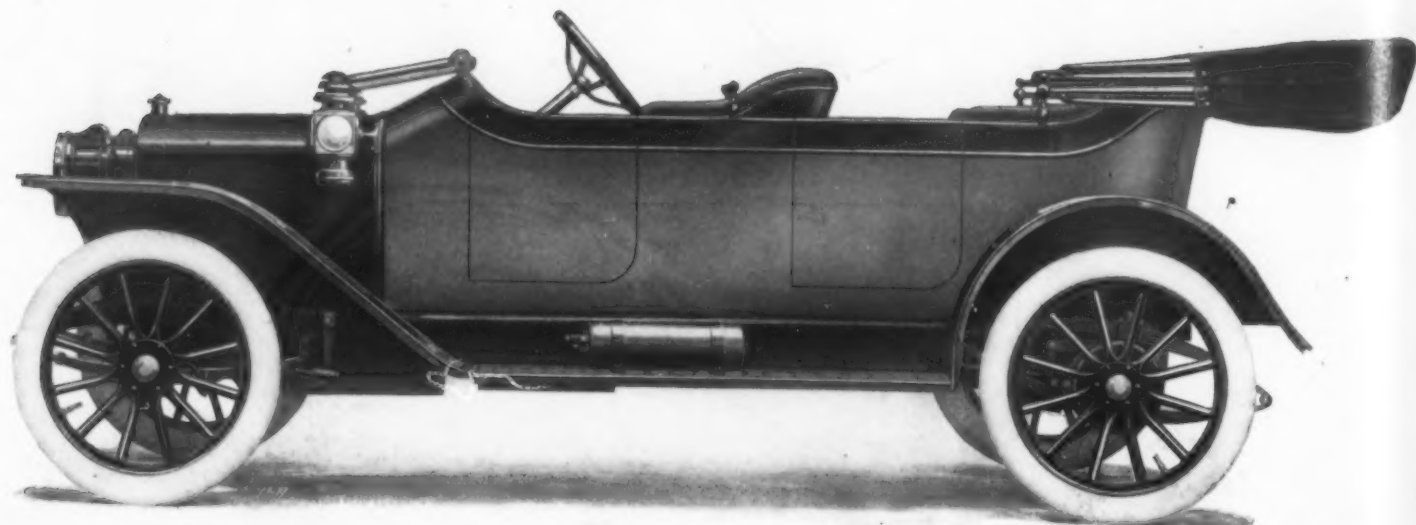
T h e F i r s t L e s s o n

OVER 350,000 COPIES THE ISSUE

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY LESLIE-JUDGE CO., N. Y.

THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS

# The First Touring Car Under \$1000 With Self-Starter



Model S S

## R-C-H "Twenty-Five" 5-Passenger Touring Car 110-inch Wheel Base

**\$950**

Equipped with self-starter, 32 x 3½ tires, dual ignition, demountable and quick-detachable rims, gas tank, extra rim, top, windshield, 5 lamps, horn, tools, and tire repair kit, long stroke motor, 3 speeds, enclosed valves, magneto.

F. O. B. Detroit

ANY manufacturer can claim that his car is the best on the market for the money—most manufacturers do. In considering the R-C-H, let's put the judgment up to you for a change. You read motor-car announcements day after day—have you ever seen a value approaching this?

If we took every price-mark from this page, leaving merely the equipment details and specifications; if you had

to fix the price of the R-C-H by comparison with any previous standard of car value—you'd say \$2000—or more. And when we tell you that no \$5000 car could be better built—that \$2000 will not buy you as great value anywhere else, we want you to challenge those statements.

For we can't tell you about the R-C-H in a magazine page—you've got to see and test the car for yourself in order to realize its extraordinary value.

### Some Construction Features of the R-C-H

Just a few are all we've space for. We use 123 drop forgings—more than in any other car in the world, irrespective of price. This means much greater strength and durability as compared with castings. It means, too, a much more perfect interchangeability of parts, because drop forgings permit an absolute accuracy of machining impossible with castings. And we think that every part of the R-C-H is more readily accessible than in any other car at any price.

The motor is the first adaptation in this country of the long stroke idea so successful abroad. And the motor is really long stroke (3¼ x 8) with just the proper relation of stroke to bore that the best engineering practice has demonstrated to be most economical and efficient. It should be borne in mind that merely making the stroke of a motor long and widening the bore correspondingly does not achieve the much-desired long-stroke effect.

The drive is left side, the only sensible drive for American road rules, and the control is center lever, out of the way, yet most convenient to the operator, and at his right hand. Come and see the car and judge it for yourself—that's all we ask.

venient to the operator, and at his right hand. Come and see the car and judge it for yourself—that's all we ask.

#### STANDARD MODELS

Regular equipment of top, windshield, lamps, generator, horn, tools and kit, without self-starter and other special equipment quoted above.

5-Passenger Touring Car . . . . .	\$850
Touring Roadster . . . . .	800
Roadster . . . . .	700
(Equipped for 4 Passengers) . . . . .	750
Colonial Coupe . . . . .	1050

#### CANADIAN PRICES

These are as follows, f. o. b. Windsor, duty paid: S S Models—Touring Car, \$1175; Touring Roadster, \$1125; Roadster, \$975; Road-

ster, 4-passenger, \$1050; Coupe, \$1425. Standard Models—Touring Car, \$1050; Touring Roadster, \$1000; Roadster, \$850; Roadster, 4-passenger, \$925; Coupe, \$1300.

#### SPECIFICATIONS

Motor—4 cylinders, cast en bloc—3¼-inch bore, 5-inch stroke. Two-bearing crank shaft. Timing gears and valves enclosed. Three-point suspension. Drive—left side. Irreversible worm gear. 16-inch wheel. Control—Center lever operated through H plate, integral with universal joint housing just below. Springs—Front, semi-elliptic; rear, full elliptic and mounted on swivel seats. Frame—Pressed steel channel. Axles—Front, I-Beam, drop-forged; rear, semi-floating type. Body—English type, extra wide front seats. Wheel Base—110 inches. Full equipment quoted above.

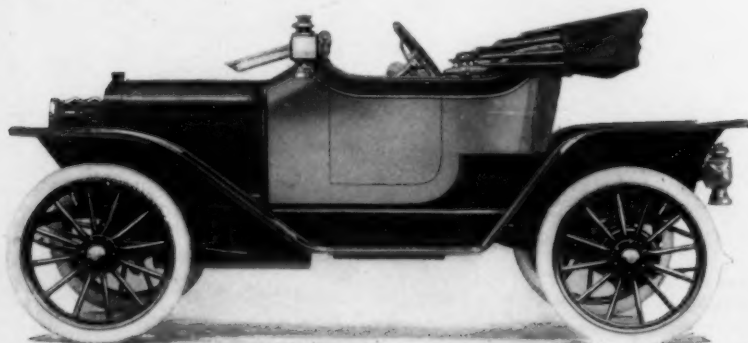
WRITE FOR BOOKLET. Descriptive folder sent free on request. But see the car itself—that's the only way to judge it.

**R. C. HUPP, Manufacturer, 130 Lycaste St., Detroit, Mich.**

Distinct from and having no connection with the Hupp Motor Car Company

Branches: Boston, 563 Boylston St.; Buffalo, 1225 Main St.; Cleveland, 2122 Euclid Ave.; Chicago, 2021 Michigan Ave.; Denver, 1620 Broadway; Detroit, Woodward and Warren Aves.; Kansas City, 3501 Main St.; Los Angeles, 1242 So. Flower St.; Minneapolis, 1334 Nicollet Ave.; New York, 1989 Broadway; Philadelphia, 330 N. Broad St.; Atlanta, 548 Peachtree St.

DEALERS: We have already under way an advertising campaign on the R-C-H which will reach every nook and corner of the country. Color pages and spreads in such national mediums as The Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, Life, Leslie's, Literary Digest, Scientific American and others are being used. The same thing is being done in farm papers and trade papers. And large display space in local newspapers everywhere completes the campaign. We have hundreds of dealers now—we have room for many more. The public response to the R-C-H announcements is tremendous and country-wide. We need you—if you're the right man in the right place—to help fill this demand. Write, wire, phone or call—but do it quickly.

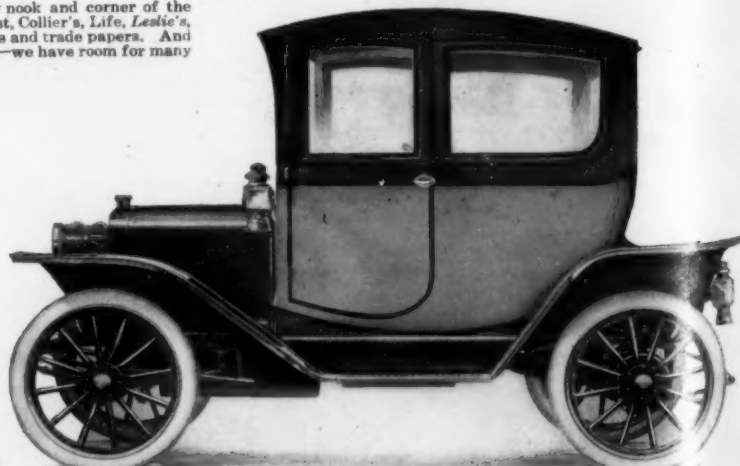


Model S S

**\$800**

F. O. B. Detroit

R-C-H "Twenty-Five" English Body Roadster. Equipped with self-starter, 32 x 3½ tires, dual ignition, demountable and quick-detachable rims, gas tank, extra rim, top, windshield, 5 lamps, horn, tools and tire repair kit—long stroke motor—3 speeds—enclosed valves—magneto. Touring Roadster, same equipment, \$900. Extra large gasoline and oil capacity. Wheel base of roadsters, 86 inches—other specifications same as touring car.




Model S S

**\$1150**

F. O. B. Detroit

R-C-H "Twenty-Five" Colonial Coupe. SPECIFICATIONS:—Enclosed body; drop seat for this person; 20 electric lamps, combination electric and oil side and tail lamps. Other and complete equipment same as roadster. In no close price will you get greater comfort, service and beauty than this.





**Horse Story**  
"KATE and QUEEN"  
By Prof. Jesse Beery  
King of Horse Trainers

Knows the famous "Black Beauty" in human interest—surpasses it in practical value. "Kate" a victim of poor handling, contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one, and with the other—even as you wish for the shrewd wait and laugh with the child of fortune.

Prof. Beery has skillfully woven into this intensely interesting and true story, many valuable suggestions for handling horses—a result of a lifetime's experience.

**Special Offer to Horsemen**

Prof. Beery desires that every horse owner, trainer, breeder—everyone interested in horses—should read this great story. To make it possible, for a short time he offers every interested horseman a copy, worth \$1.00, for the remarkably low price of

**25c Postpaid**

If you have even a passing interest in horses—if you own, train or breed them, you will gather from it a fund of knowledge worth many times the small price. Send for a copy. Enclose U. S. stamps or coin.

**FREE** With each book we send free a beautiful colored picture of Queen—oil painting, effect—suitable for framing. Order today. Address:

**PROF. JESSE BEERY**  
Box 504 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

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**Not Imitations**

The greatest triumph of the electric furnace—a marvelously reconstructed gem. Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliantly guaranteed forever—stands filing, fire and acid like a diamond. Has no paste, foil, or artificial backing. Set only in 14 Karat Solid gold mountings. 1-30 the cost of diamonds. Guaranteed to contain no glass—will cut glass. Sent on approval. Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfactory. Write today for our De-Luxe Jewel Book—it's free for the asking. Address—

**Rémoh Jewelry Co.**  
467 N. Broadway  
St. Louis, Mo.

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—and other evils of Intemperance. Graphically illustrated and described. "AS YE SOW"—192 pages, 7x9½ inches. Cloth binding. 170 illustrations. Many full page drawings. Prison scenes, gaming, the saloon masquerade, slum life, the under-world; the first step—and after. Corroborated by police and mission records. A book that every young man, and young woman should have. Interesting. Instructive. \$1.00, postpaid. Address

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If you desire good, clean, clear-cut representation among your business associates and customers, there is nothing that will reflect these qualities surer or quicker than a clean, smooth-edged, unrumpled

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This selection of a card is as sure an index to the character and personality of yourself and your house as the goods you sell, or the cause you represent; and these detachable, smooth-edged cards are the last word in quality and character.

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**The John B. Wiggins Company**  
Established 1857  
Engravers, Plate Printers, Die Embossers  
80-82 East Adams St., Chicago

# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES  
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES  
"In God We Trust."

CXIV. Thursday, February 1, 1912 No. 2943

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.  
European Agents: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C. 4, London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

**TO ADVERTISERS:**—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

**TERMS:** Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

**BACK NUMBERS:** Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1911, 20 cents; 1910, 30 cents, etc.

Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers will be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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### Some of Next Week's Features



Dated February 8, 1912

**NATIONAL POLITICAL VAUDEVILLE.** The quantity of time wasted by our national lawmakers has often been referred to by correspondents at Washington. In this article Robert D. Heint, Washington correspondent for LESLIE'S, emphasizes the charge of waste by giving a detailed statement of the small number of hours devoted during a fixed time by both branches of Congress to the work before them. This showing will be read with interest by every American citizen.

**CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF A BIG POWDER INDUSTRY.** One of the oldest, most extensive and most famous powder manufacturing concerns in the world is doing business in this country. Its history reads like a romance, and Muriel Bailey has written it in interesting fashion for LESLIE'S. The story is a remarkable one and it discloses another instance of the injustice of the Sherman law.

**TRAPS FOR THE WOMAN WHO TRIES TO MAKE A LIVING.** This article is full of warning to all women who seek to earn a livelihood as canvassers. Its author, I. F. Ferris, exposes the cruel tricks practiced by dishonest firms on the unwary who desire to go about from house to house to sell manufactured articles. The story contains a caution to would-be masculine canvassers as well as to feminine.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

"Tied-up Tight!"



It's tough, when the balls are well scattered, to have the cue-ball roll into a hopeless position. But it's all in the game—one of those elements of uncertainty that are part of the fascination of

Billiards and Pool. These are fine games anywhere, but infinitely more enjoyable at home than in a public poolroom. You can own a

## BURROWES

### Billiard and Pool Table

and play while you are paying for it. No special room is needed. The Burrowes Table can be set on your dining-room or library table or mounted on its own legs or compactly folding stand. Only a moment is required to set it up or to take it down and set it out of the way. Sizes range up to 4'x9 feet (standard). Complete playing equipment of balls, cues, etc., free with each Table.

Burrowes Tables are used for home practice by some of the foremost professionals. Every Table of whatever size is scientifically accurate in proportions to the smallest detail and adapted to the most expert play. The most delicate shots, calling for skill of the highest type, can be executed with the utmost precision.

**\$1.00 DOWN**

Prices are \$6, \$15, \$25, \$35, \$45, \$55, \$75, etc., on terms of \$1 or more down and a small amount each month.

**FREE TRIAL—NO RED TAPE**

On receipt of first installment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This insures you a free trial. Write today for illus. catalog, giving prices, terms, etc.

E. T. BURROWES CO., 518 Center St., Portland, Me.

## INTELLECTUAL EFFICIENCY



### I'll Make You a Master of English

YOUR use of English proclaims you to the world. What you say tells what you are. Your language largely determines your place among successful men. The greater your vocabulary, the greater your power of expression and influence upon your fellowmen.

How often have you wished for verbal skill and power with which to impress your thoughts and arguments upon others, to convince and persuade them. You have struggled for the right language, but the result was feeble and inadequate. You knew this and it made you self-conscious—even timid. You were unable to put things clearly and were foredoomed to failure.

How often, on the other hand, have you been attracted to men who knew precisely how to express themselves in appropriate, pithy, compelling language. By my original and intensely interesting lessons you can acquire in a few weeks' spare-time study a thorough command of accurate, forceful, persuasive English—an essential in business, professional, social, and public life. You have secret aspirations which this Course will materially help you to realize. You have unsuspected resources and powers within you awaiting development—powers which, properly developed, will place you in the front rank of successful men.

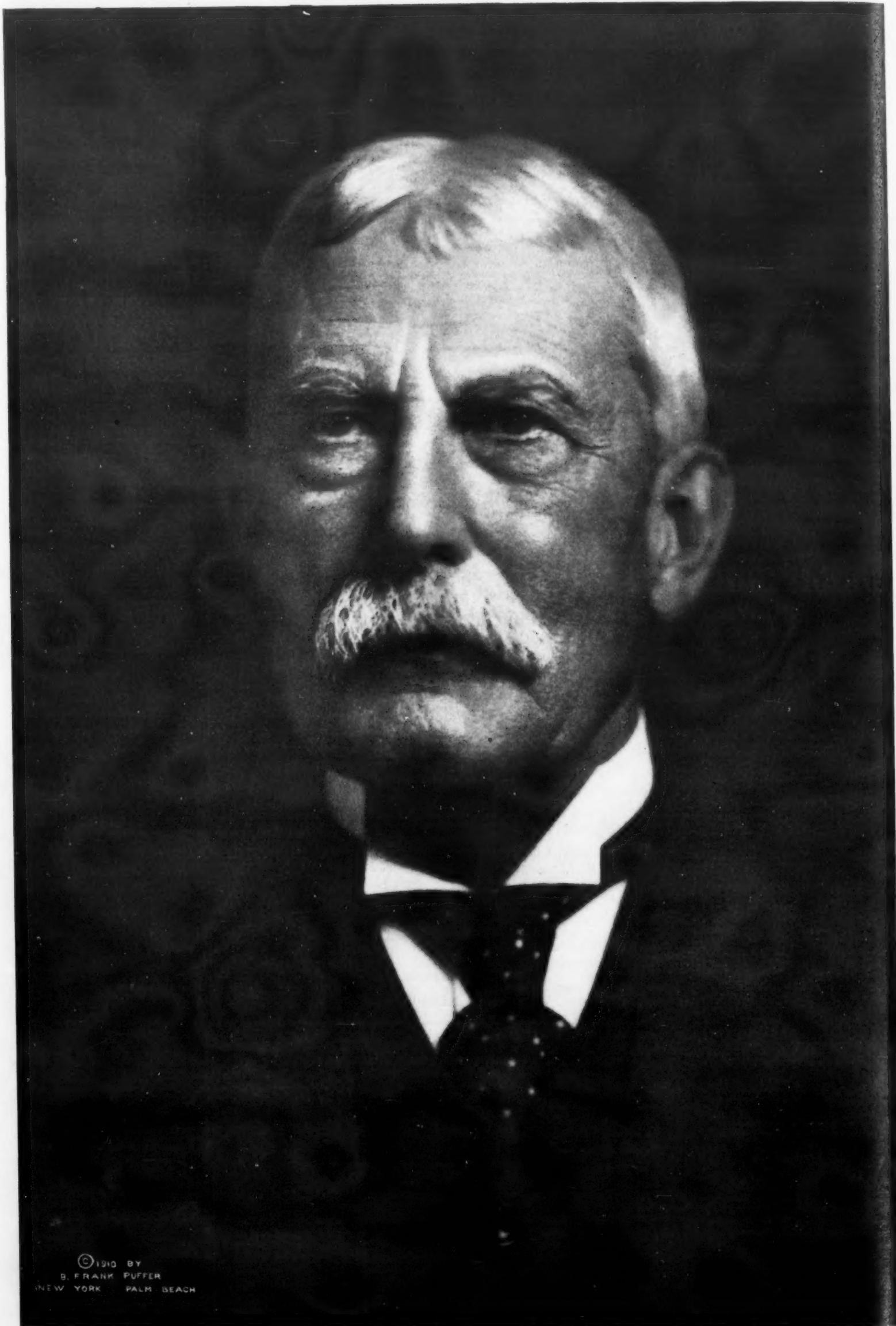
My new mail course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency not only will give you skill and power in your everyday use of language, but will shape your life by a thousand subtle influences, and open to you the gateway to vastly increased opportunities. By increasing your power of language I fit you for larger enterprise, leadership, and achievement. I develop your concentration, self-control, diligence, and strength of will. Each lesson is brimful of practical suggestions—helpful ideas which you can use at once in your everyday life. I make your thought and expression trustworthy, and encourage you to depend upon your own great powers.

*Gerrit Kleiser*  
Sign and mail this Coupon for free particulars.

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Without cost on my part send me by mail details of Kleiser's Mail Course in Practical English.

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### HENRY M. FLAGLER, FLORIDA'S MASTER BUILDER

COPYRIGHT B. FRANK PUFFER

The famous railroad magnate whose wonderful railway over the islands of the sea has just been opened for traffic, to Key West, at the extremity of Florida. Mr. Flagler has spent nearly \$50,000,000 on his hotel and railroad enterprises in Florida, which have added immensely to the prosperity of the state.

The Florida East Coast Railway over the sea extension from Homestead to Key West (described on another page) was opened recently with most impressive ceremony. The first through train to Key West bore Henry M. Flagler, President Parrot and other officials of the Florida East Coast Railway and was greeted with the roar of bombs, music of bands, whistles of factories, steam craft and locomotives, the cheers of a large crowd and the waving of flags. The first train was followed by a Pullman special carrying a Congressional delegation, foreign diplomats, army and navy officers, and other distinguished guests. As Mr. Flagler alighted at the station hundreds of children sang patriotic songs and waved small flags. Mr. Flagler was escorted to the front of the children's stand and was showered with roses. He was then presented by George W. Allen, in behalf of the citizens of Key West, with a handsome testimonial expressing their appreciation of the building of the road. In the evening a reception was held at the residence of Mayor J. M. Fogarty, after which there was an official reception and a ball at the marine barracks. Among the passengers on the Pullman special were Assistant Secretary of War Oliver and Major Lassiter, representing President Taft; United States Senators Fletcher and Chamberlain, the House Committees on Military Affairs, on Naval Affairs and on Rivers and Harbors; Brigadier General W. H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers; several Rear Admirals, Ambassador DaGama of Brazil and other foreign representatives. The affair was the most notable in the history of Key West.

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# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. CXIV—No. 2943

February 1, 1912

Price 10 Cents, \$5.00 a Year



DEFENDERS OF THE FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN CHINA.

Group of officers of the different legation guards at Pekin to which has been entrusted the safekeeping of the representatives of foreign nations at the Chinese capital. Without these defenders the lives of the members of the legations might be endangered in the event of disturbances due to the struggle between Imperialists and Revolutionists. Eight of the officers shown are Americans. The others include British, Japanese, Russians, Germans, Italians and Frenchmen.

Front row: Lieut. de la Rochebrochard, Lieut. Sakamoto, Lieut. Edden, Lieut. Okamura, First Lieut. Julian P. Willcox, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Hart, Doctor Nozaki, Capt. von Sharenberg. Second row: Lieut. Lambert, L. S. Lieut. Wulff, Capt. Kremenetzky, Capt. James H. Reeves, U. S. Cavalry; Chef. De Batn. Vaudescal, Lieut-Col. Willoughby, Major-General Aoki, Colonel Abbot-Anderson, Rear-Admiral Mori, Major John H. Russell, U. S. M. C.; Corvette Capt. Spagna, Capt. Dinkelmann, Capt. Collardet, Ten. di Vascello Merega, First Lieut. Epaminondas L. Bigler, U. S. M. C. Third row: Lieut. Macalister, Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U. S. M. C.; Capt. Michaut, Sub-Capt. Misevsky, First Lieut. Alexander M. Watson, U. S. M. C.; Major Cochrane, Lieut. Wise, Capt. Clarke, Capt. Tatarinoff, Lieut. Maeda, Second Lieut. Reilly, Capt. Atarashi, L. S. Arzt. Worell, Dr. Borduel, Dr. Owens. Fourth row: Lieut. Yasuda, Sub-Capt. Matzievsky, Paymaster Paulillo, Second Lieut. Samuel P. Budd, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Kuhlmann, Oberzahlmeister Schafer, Lieut. Shedden, Oberleut. Wolff, Capt. Richard P. Williams, U. S. M. C.; Major Travers-Clarke, Oberleut. Wittekind, Sub-Lieut. Strazzeri, Lieut. Frazer, Capt. Stenhouse, Stabsarzt Schmidt, Lieut. Lewisohn, Fr-Leut. Vechiatto, Lieut. Sharoglazoff.

## EDITORIAL

### Riches!

**N**O ONE can get rich by himself alone. Even a producing gold mine would be of no value to the man who could not buy something with his gold. A farmer might have a million acres, but if he could not sell his surplus produce, he would be only self-supporting.

A workingman who has no market for his labor must support himself by producing sufficient for his own wants. If there were no railroads and no factories, we would have to go back to primitive times and maintain ourselves by fishing, hunting and tilling the soil.

We get rich by selling our surplus product, whether it be of brawn or brains. Some men capitalize their muscles, others capitalize their intellect. If we have something to sell, we must find a buyer.

No one gets rich by himself. He can only do it by trading. The successful trader is the one who gets as much as he can for what he has to sell and who pays as little as he can for what he buys. Everybody does this. Some do it better than others. Is it fair that those who make the most of their opportunities should be envied by those who do not?

If the foreman in the factory finally becomes a partner in the enterprise and if by his foresight and prudence he develops a magnificent industry, employing thousands of men and piling up riches for himself, ought he to be praised or blamed?

Is his example not an inspiration to others? Should it not be so regarded? Ought his fellow-workmen to feel anything but a sense of pride that one from their ranks has achieved such notable success? Ought they not to hold up his example to their children?

Look over the list of our captains of industry in the United States and note their humble beginnings. Carnegie a telegraph operator, James J.

Hill a laborer, Charles Schwab a messenger boy, John D. Rockefeller a low-salaried clerk, John D. Archbold bartering in a country store, Anthony N. Brady a clerk in a tea store, Frank Vanderlip a reporter on a Chicago newspaper, A. Barton Hepburn teaching school, Chauncey M. Depew a lawyer's clerk, and so we might go on with the great list of successful business men and bankers now recognized as of commanding influence in their spheres. Should we be envious of these men? Should their success provoke us to wrath if, perchance, we have not succeeded in full measure?

Let those who strive to get rich follow the examples of the successful ones. There is no patent-medicine recipe about success. Three words constitute the golden key—honesty, industry and frugality.

### How to Get Good Government.

**T**HERE is no ground in either reason or history for the assumption that the way to have good officials and wise laws is to let the people directly make or unmake them at any time. This is an innovation in American politics, but it is not new doctrine. There have been republics in the past which rested on the direct decisions of the people, and all were found wanting. No other form of popular government ever gave such promise of permanency as does our representative democracy.

When public officials may be recalled on the slightest pretext at any time, there can be neither permanency nor stability of governmental policy. Nor is there any ground to believe that legislation by all the people will be wiser or better than laws enacted by chosen representatives. "You tell me," said Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, in a recent address, "that the people cannot elect honest and faithful servants. I tell you that the masses of the people are far better judges of men than they are of measures and are far more

likely to select an honest man than an honest measure."

The character of an individual running for office is a matter of public knowledge. We may sometimes be disappointed at the way a man hitherto untried in official position actually turns out. But the public has no excuse for not knowing the moral standards of the candidates seeking their votes. In regard to legislation, the voter representing the average of intelligence and ethics may know something about some measures proposed for legal enactment, but he does not know as much about all the measures involved as the few men elected to represent the people in legislation.

It is reasonable to expect wiser and safer laws from representatives than from all the people themselves. If the people cannot now be trusted to choose honest and competent officials, the supposition is ill founded that these same electors will exercise greater discrimination and unselfishness and patriotism in the more involved questions of legislation through the initiative and referendum.

One of the greatest elements of safety in a representative democracy is that it does not immediately respond to every changing whim of public sentiment. Popular feeling is not always patriotic, sincere or just. It may be aroused and exploited by designing demagogues. To trust legislation for one hundred million people to all the various waves of popular feeling that sweep the country would menace the real liberties of the people and threaten the stability of the government.

We want our Legislatures to respond only to the enlightened and matured sentiment of the people. To show that this is now the case, Representative Underwood cited railroad-rate legislation, pure-food laws, publicity of campaign funds, national quarantine, irrigation of arid lands in the West and the building of the Isthmian Canal. With the initiative and referendum, on the other hand, legislation would be subject to the passing whim of the people. Some of it would be wise,





#### TRYING TO SAVE THE MANCHU DYNASTY.

The Prince Regent at Peking addressing the Imperialist troops and appealing to them to be loyal to the crown. Many of the soldiers were suspected of sympathy with the Revolutionists, although they were outwardly faithful. The Prince Regent later resigned and the supreme power was practically placed in the hands of Premier Yuan-Shih-Kai.

much of it would be foolish and a part at least would be dangerous. We want our courts, as far as possible, to be superior to popular outcry, whatever form it may take. That is the case now. With the recall of judges, however, we should no longer have courts untrammelled, but courts voicing the clamor of the crowd.

Innovators have yet to show what may really be called a defect in the organic form of our government. The system itself is all right. The proposal to change the organic form of the republic, to take from it its props, is fraught with grave danger. Evils there are, but they are due to the dishonesty or incompetency of those elected to public trust and to the failure of citizens to measure up to their responsibilities as voters. Revolutionary measures in the system of government will not cure these defects. A more careful selection of lawmakers and executives and a patriotic and intelligent exercise of the franchise are all that is needed.

#### Your Choice for President.

**H**UNDREDS of votes are being received daily in response to our invitation to our readers to state their preference for a presidential candidate. This spontaneity and enthusiasm are significant of the general interest throughout the country in the outcome of the contest. Even a more hearty and general response is solicited, in the hope that the expression of the thousands of readers of *LESLIE'S* may be construed as a significant indication of the trend of public opinion.

The Republican candidates thus far voted for are Taft, Roosevelt, La Follette, Hughes, Root, Black, Cummins and Burke. The Democratic choice lies among Harmon, Bryan, Champ Clark, Underwood, Gaynor, Hoke Smith, Kern, Hearst, Foss, Marshall and Folk. Socialist, Debs. John D. Rockefeller also received one vote.

#### Is Ohio Against Taft?

**B**ECAUSE the chairman of the Ohio Republican State committee has practically come out in favor of the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, it is hastily assumed by some papers that a staggering blow has been dealt to President Taft's chances for the candidacy for a second term. It is true, of course, that several strong Republican papers in that State are against Taft for the candidacy, among them being the *Toledo Blade* and the *Cleveland Leader*. Several other influential Republican journals, while they have not declared openly against him, would prefer somebody else, notably his immediate predecessor. Moreover, a few are advocating the nomination of Senator La Follette, but his is already a lost cause.

The opposition of a candidate's own State is not necessarily fatal to his aspirations. New York fought Cleveland in 1892 and sent a strong delegation to the convention against him. It did not content itself with negative opposition, but put up a worthy and popular man against him, Senator David B. Hill, who had friends all over the country. Yet Cleveland carried the convention on the first ballot, and by a broad margin. At that time, moreover, Cleveland was out of office and deprived of such support as the Federal place-men always give to the existing President. This consideration and the circumstance that a majority is sufficient to nominate in a Republican convention indicate that the present President will probably be able to overcome all opposition in the big assemblage next summer.

Ohio has had more and fiercer factional feuds than any other State, except New York. Both

parties have had them. The feuds have been in State and national politics. Sherman, Garfield, Foraker, McKinley, Hanna, Thurman, Pendleton, Payne, Hoadly, Campbell and other Republican and Democratic leaders have been impeded by conflicts in their own camp. Herriek, Republican, who carried Ohio in 1903 for Governor by 114,000, the largest ever rolled up for that office in that State, lost it to a Democrat in 1905 by 43,000; and in 1904, twelve months prior to this backward swing to the Democracy, Roosevelt swept the State for President by a plurality of 255,000.

Ohio is a State of queer moods. Its favorite son, McKinley, carried it for President in 1900 by only 69,000, or the same margin as Taft had in 1908, which was less than a quarter of that given to Roosevelt. If he wants it, Taft will have Ohio's delegation in the convention of 1912, and likewise have its electoral vote.

#### The Plain Truth.

**E**XPENSIVE! It cost \$100,000 for the investigation of the charge that Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, had been elected by corrupt methods. The investigating committee finds that corruption was not proved. Democrats and Republicans join in this report. Why was \$100,000 of the taxpayers' money wasted in a foolish investigation? It was wasted because Senator La Follette, who has been the beneficiary of favors from Senator Stephenson, turned on the latter as Woodrow Wilson turned against Colonel Harvey and smote the hand that helped him. Will La Follette make good the \$100,000 that his foolish investigation cost? Not much! La Follette is an uplifter who believes in uplifting himself, a progressive who wants everybody else to keep out of his progress, a climber walking over the heads of the people in an effort to clamber into the White House—and the people foot the bill.

**C**URIOS! The same day on which Secretary Knox refused to give a congressional committee some of the records of his office, another investigating committee was using its most drastic methods to compel President Farrell, of the Steel Corporation, to disclose the secrets of that great industrial factor, which is in strongest competition with similar industries throughout the world. Can any one tell what good is to be accomplished by this? Is it helpful to the great working masses of the country? Is it calculated to encourage our captains of industry to develop new enterprises, to build new railroads, to enlarge their factories and to give an impetus to the general prosperity? The best thing that could happen for this country would be for Congress to adjourn and go home. But we are on the eve of a presidential election. The demagogues must play politics. Let the people remember them next fall, when these trust-busting, railway-smashing, self-seeking disturbers ask to be returned to Congress. Out with them, one and all!

**B**UTTER! Everybody but the farmer complains that butter is too high. Whose fault is it? One explanation is that the suppression of the sale of butterine and oleomargarine is partly responsible and Congress is preparing to cut down the heavy tax that was intended to drive a wholesome substitute for butter out of the market. Nobody asserts that oleomargarine is not as pleasant to the taste and as wholesome as butter; but demagogues seeking to capture the farmer vote made a crusade against it. The people permitted this, just as they are now permitting the pure-food law to be perverted into an instrument to prevent the sale of wholesome food products that do not come up to certain "standards" arbitrarily fixed by one man. The attack on cold-storage methods of preserving food has also been responsible for the higher cost of living. By and by the people

will wake up to a better understanding of the situation and drive the demagogues back to the obscurity from which they came. The quicker this is done, the better.

**R**UINOUS! No State in this Union has greater natural wealth than Texas. None needs new railroads more than the wonderful Lone Star State, yet less railroad building is going on in Texas than in any other State in the Union. What is the reason? Here is one, disclosed by a dispatch from Austin. It announces that the Texas attorney-general is about to sue the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for eleven thousand violations of the railroad commission's order commanding it to run its trains on time. The penalty for each violation is \$5,000 and the railroad is to be sued to recover \$5,500,000! Think of such a penalty because trains were not on time! How absurd is such a statute, considering the freaks of the weather, the possibility of accidents, such as the unexpected disability of a fireman, an engineer or a brakeman! If any great industrial institution should undertake to impose such a drastic penalty on an employe who might be late in reporting for work, what an outcry the people would raise! Texas is too great, too enterprising and promising to permit itself to run wild in this way.

**F**AIR PLAY! If the Chicago packers are guilty of maintaining a combination in restraint of trade, they deserve to be punished; but, until they are convicted, they are entitled to the same fair treatment that everybody else expects and receives. It is said that the prosecution at Chicago will not be ended for months to come. Thus far, no substantial evidence in support of the charges has been presented. The government's case has been such a disappointment that at one time it looked as if it were about to break down completely. Yet newspaper headlines indicate quite the contrary, and the United States district attorney, the prosecuting officer, is constantly telling reporters of the progress he is making. Why is it that when a great industrial or railway corporation is haled into court, it is convicted by the newspapers as soon as it is indicted? Is there no more sense of fair play among the press or the people? Is there to be a law for one and not for another? How long can free government endure under such conditions? Let thoughtful people ponder. The wild and reckless hand that smites a captain of industry to-day may strike at a laboring man to-morrow.

#### Whom Do You Want For President?

Over a million persons read *Leslie's* each week. Just at this time, when interest in the presidential campaign is approaching a white heat, it will be interesting to obtain the choice for president of *Leslie's* vast army of readers.

On page 135 is printed a coupon, which the publishers will be pleased to have filled out and forwarded to the "Election Contest Editor, *Leslie's Weekly*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York."

Votes should be sent in at once. The results will be carefully compiled and announced in an early issue.



# All the News Told in Pictures



**WELCOMING THE NEW CARDINAL.**  
St. Patrick's Cathedral at New York splendidly illuminated on the return of Cardinal Farley from Rome, where he received the red hat.



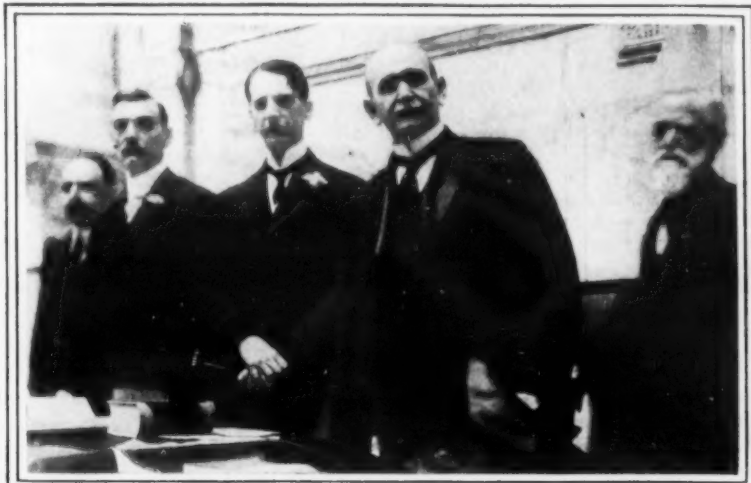
**THE KAISER IN HIS ELEMENT.**  
Reviewing the guards at Berlin with General Von Lowenfeldt, commander of the guards, at his right.



**A MURDERER'S DESPERATE BATTLE.**  
Scene at the Twyman house, Scottsville, N. Y., after the surrender of William Twyman, a negro, who killed his father and Deputy Sheriff Bermingham, and wounded three officers. Twyman, with a rifle, fought for four hours a crowd who besieged the house and riddled it with bullets.



**BORNE DOWN BY WEIGHT OF GUILT.**  
Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, self-confessed murderer of Miss Avis Linnell, and would-be suicide, carried in a state of collapse by officers from jail to court at Cambridge, Mass., to receive his sentence. He was sentenced to be executed in the electric chair in May next.



**MARYLAND'S NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE.**  
Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough, the State's second Republican governor since the Civil War, taking the oath of office in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis. Three men in center, left to right: Jesse Price, President of the Senate, Governor Goldsborough, and retiring Governor Austin L. Crothers.



**WHERE THE AUTO REIGNED SUPREME.**  
Long lines of motor cars in front of Orchestra Hall, Michigan Avenue and Madison Street, Chicago, during a Thomas concert. Not a horse-drawn vehicle in sight.



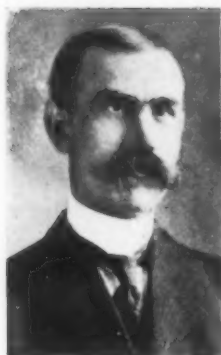
**FIGHTING A STUBBORN BLAZE.**  
Unusual display of fire apparatus at a fire in Baltimore. It did \$150,000 damage and injured 21 men.



# What Will Congress Accomplish?

Leading Senators and Representatives on the Skirmishing Line for the Big Battle of 1912  
Tell What May Happen.

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly



REED SMOOT,  
The able and active Senator from Utah.



WILLIAM E. BORAH,  
The sturdy and brainy Senator from Idaho.



NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,  
Representative from the First District of Ohio.



JAMES R. MANN,  
Of Illinois, Republican leader in the House.



WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY,  
Representative from Nineteenth District of Illinois.



JONATHAN BOURNE, JR.,  
The "insurgent" and aggressive Senator from Oregon.



VICTOR MURDOCK,  
Representative from the Eighth District of Kansas.

## WELL KNOWN REPUBLICANS IN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.



ROBERT D. HEINL,  
Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly.

big battle of 1912. There will not be a move made by the members of any party or faction without a careful canvassing of the effect upon the coming election. The strong undercurrent of politics is easily seen on every hand. Consideration of local appropriations bills in Congress has made little perceptible progress since the reconvening after the Christmas holidays. This has been due to the fact, in some measure, that many persons throughout different sections of the country who saw their Senators and Representatives during the holidays made it very plain that they would rather see a rivers and harbors bill, a public buildings bill and similar measures passed over for the present than to drain the Federal treasury. Members of Congress say that they are being made aware of a desire on the part of the people for a genuine retrenchment policy.

So far as general legislation is concerned, it is now conceded that nothing will be done until the Democrats bring in a revision of the tariff on steel. In fact, nothing can be done, inasmuch as that will be the first effort to revise downward the present rates fixed by the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. Until the Democrats show their hand, there will be nothing for the Republicans to do. In addition to this, there is a disposition to wait and see what the Senate will do on various matters soon to come before it before the House acts further. The leading Senators and Representatives give the best versions of what may happen. Each quoted below was asked, "What will Congress accomplish this session?" They answered as follows:

Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives: "Prophecy in this latter day is a risky business. The means of communication are so abundant and so perfect that a situation may change in a day; but it may be safely assumed that we will pass some tariff bills, also that Clayton's bill touching contempt proceedings will be considered, also an anti-injunction bill, also an automatic compensation bill, also a bill to abolish the Commerce Court. What Congress will do with these bills cannot, of course, be foretold; but that they will come up for consideration I have no doubt. Also there will be the usual grist of bridge bills, land bills and dam bills. These, taken in connection with the fourteen general supply bills, which are thoroughly debated at the long session of Con-

gress, are liable to run the session till July or August. There are something like thirty thousand bills and resolutions introduced in every Congress, so there is no danger of running out of something to do."

Senator Smoot, of Utah, a Republican leader, one of President Taft's intimate political advisers: "The peace treaties substantially as submitted will be ratified by the Senate. The monetary commission reserve plan will be discussed, with a view of crystallizing public sentiment and educating the people as to the necessity of a change in our present monetary system. The passage is probable of a bill creating a commission to direct the International Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held at San Francisco. Little will be accomplished in the revision of the tariff, as the Democrats generally are going to ignore the findings of the tariff board. A schedule of tolls to be charged for tonnage passing through the Panama Canal and a complete code of laws for the administration of the canal zone will be discussed, but they are doubtful of passage. There will be some kind of pension legislation, but not the Sherwood bill, that passed the House in the hope that it would be killed in the Senate, and, if reports are true, for political purposes. A coal-leasing law for Alaska will be passed, and a few amendments to our mining laws. The regular appropriation bill will be passed."

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic leader of the House: "The House will send to the Senate a fair revision of the tariff downward. It will cut down the expenditure cost of running the government. As to what will be done by Congress in the way of general legislation, I am not prepared to say further. I hope that we may get away by June. This far away it is impossible to predict."

Senator Martin, of Virginia, Democratic leader of the Senate: "The chief work will be along tariff lines. There will be trust legislation work. These two questions are of such overwhelming importance that it is hard to tell what may be accomplished. I have no idea as to the date of adjournment. Owing to the national conventions, Congress will show a disposition to get off as soon as possible."

Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican minority leader of the House: "No one can tell what may be accomplished in the way of legislation. The House is Democratic. The Senate is nominally Republican, but not so in fact. The President is Republican. It would be a difficult task to bring all of these factions together. If the Senate were really Republican, it would be easier to predict."

Senator Kern, of Indiana, former Democratic candidate for Vice-President and one of Mr. Bryan's closest advisers: "Were both Houses of the same political faith, it might be possible to predict the course of Congress during the present session; but with the House Democratic and the Senate Republican, it requires extraordinary temerity to venture a prophecy. It is absolutely certain that the Demo-

cratic House, without waiting indefinitely for reports from the tariff board, will bring in and pass tariff measures very materially reducing the schedules; but whether or not any of these ever reach the President will depend upon the attitude of the Republican Senate. It is probable that an anti-injunction measure will be passed and that a bill will pass providing for the popular election of United States Senators. An attempt may be made to pass a bill to be proposed by the Aldrich Monetary Commission, but this will prove futile. It is absurd to speculate upon the date of adjournment. Were both Houses of the same political faith, a program could doubtless be agreed upon and a date set for adjournment far in advance; but, under the circumstances, much will depend upon how long the Senate delays final action on tariff bills sent over from the House."

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, former speaker of the House: "You can search me!"

Senator Borah, of Idaho, Republican: "I hope I am mistaken, but I'm afraid there will not be much done this session—that is to say, there will be no distinct legislation on great and important subjects. I should be sorry if this is true, but, as it is just preceding a national campaign, that is what is likely to happen. We are likely to go when the conventions drive us home."

Representative Longworth, of Ohio, Republican: "At this time of year, under a Republican administration, it has always been difficult to make any definite prophecy as to what legislation would be passed or at what time adjournment would take place. Under the present administration of the House, it is absolutely impossible even to guess what might happen."

Senator Bailey, of Texas, Democrat: "If a Democratic House, a Republican Senate and a Republican President can finally agree on any matter of great importance, I shall be agreeably surprised."

Representative Sulzer, of New York, Democrat, chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs: "This session of Congress will accomplish a great deal for the good of the people. And it will do it all before the middle of June."

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican: "I don't think this session of Congress will accomplish much."

Representative Murdock, of Kansas, a leading Republican insurgent: "There will be an earnest and determined effort to live up to Von Moltke's description of genius—Von Moltke said that genius consisted of never doing the unnecessary thing. To my notion this Congress, being considerably more at sea than any other Congress in fifty years, will do as little as possible. The reason for this is that the two great parties are playing cautiously for position, and anything of major moment accomplished must be set down in the list of accidents. There will be an early adjournment."

(Continued on page 129.)



CHAMP CLARK,  
Of Missouri, speaker of the House.



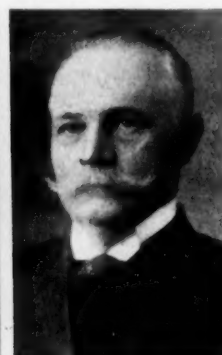
OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD,  
Of Alabama, Democratic leader in the House.



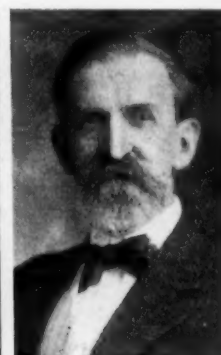
JOSEPH W. BAILEY,  
Senator from Texas.



THOMAS S. MARTIN,  
Of Virginia, Democratic leader in the Senate.



DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,  
Senator from Florida.



JOHN W. KERN,  
Senator from Indiana, once the nominee for Vice-pres.



WILLIAM SULZER,  
Representative from the Tenth District of New York.

## PROMINENT DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE.



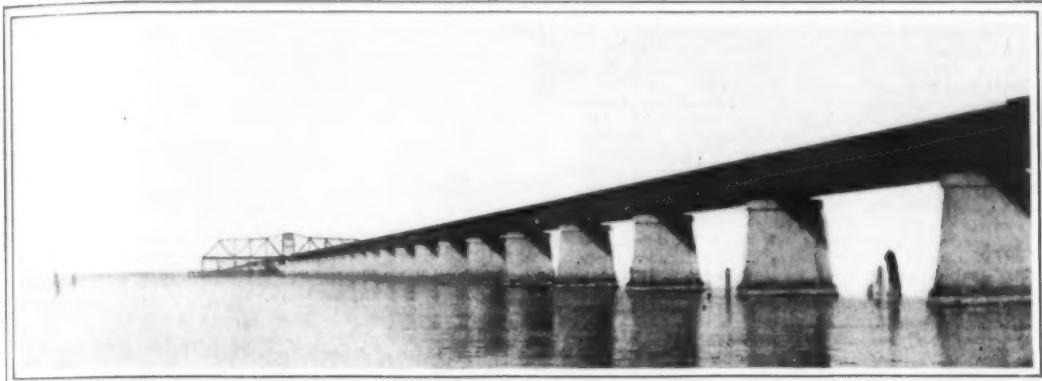
# A Sea-going Railroad Completed

By CARLETON G. GARRETSON



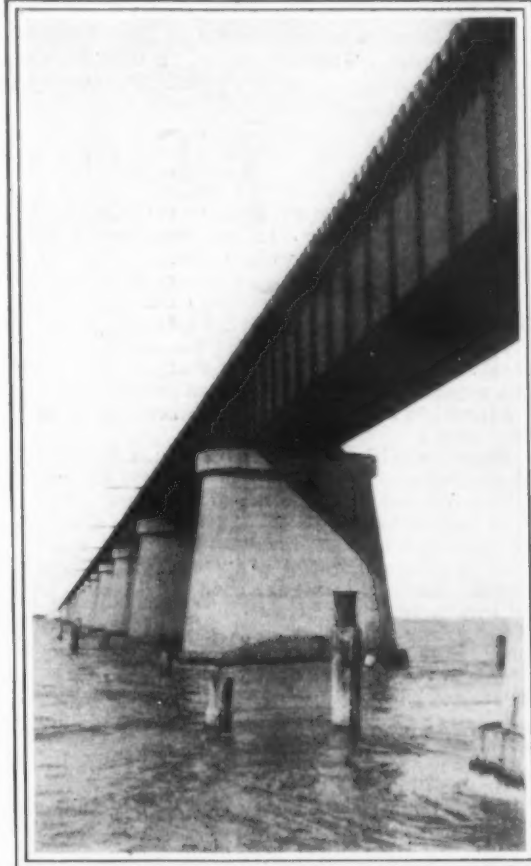
A WORKMEN'S TEMPORARY VILLAGE.

On the south end of the Bahia Honda section were located repair shops and the sleeping and eating quarters of the employees.



STEEL VIADUCT 6.8 MILES LONG.

This portion includes the Knights Key and Pigeon Key bridges and the viaducts over the Moser and Pacet Channels. Twenty-five thousand tons of steel were used in construction.



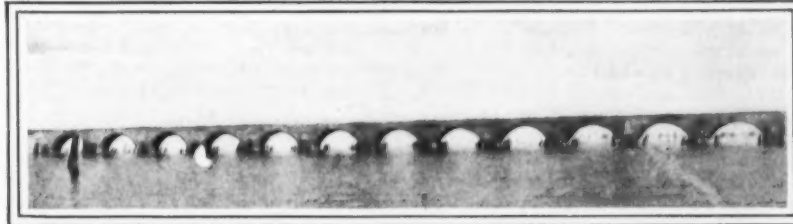
NO DANGER FROM STORMS.

The track is thirty-three feet above low-tide mark, and the normal tidal flow here is but eighteen inches. The piers are firmly anchored by caissons in the solid coral formation.



CROSSING THE BAHIA HONDA.

Here steel truss spans take the place of concrete. There are twenty-seven of them, extending five thousand feet. This construction is necessary where the sea is apt to be rough.



A ROADBED OF GIBRALTAR STRENGTH.

Over nine miles of the railroad are constructed in this manner. The arches vary in width from fifteen to fifty feet and are built to last for centuries.

## FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY COMPLETES ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO KEY WEST.

**B**OARD a train in New York and step out of it in Havana, Cuba, forty-eight hours later!

A few years ago the idea would have been looked upon as preposterous. To-day the thing is accomplished, and the realization of this dream of Henry M. Flagler, father of the project, was not easy of fulfillment. Even in this decade of engineering miracles, it required nerve to attempt to establish a seagoing railroad. Scoffers said, "It cannot be done"; but Mr. Flagler thought of Columbus, Fulton and Stevenson, and said, "I'll do it, anyway."

And he did. January 22d marked the opening of an all-rail connecting link to Key West, a thriving port built on a bed of coral. Now one may enter his Pullman in New York, travel south at a sixty-mile-an-hour clip, fly through Florida, take a sea voyage by rail from the mainland to Key Largo, and on, on, over miles of steel and concrete viaduct, until the last bit of land is reached. He then embarks on a mammoth steamer, and a few hours later he steps upon terra firma in our splendidly beautiful island possession of Cuba.

The Key West extension of the Florida East Coast Railway actually commences at Homestead, twenty-eight miles south of Miami. Its entire length is a succession of small keys and open water. Fortunately the water is shallow and the normal tidal flow is but eighteen inches. Storms are rare, the hurricane of 1906 being an accident as far out of the weather man's program as was the San Francisco earthquake.

J. R. Parrott, president of the Florida East Coast Railway, was the master hand who guided this mammoth undertaking through all obstacles to its completion. Mr. Flagler said to him, "Build it so that it will stick," and he followed orders. His concrete piers, re-enforced with steel, were sunk on the bed-rock underneath the surface coral and anchored so that nothing less than a second deluge will shake them. The track was placed far above high-water mark, so that temporary inundation is impossible. Cuts and fills were made wide and substantial. Money was not spared in any portion of the stupendous undertaking.

Nature lent a kindly assistance in the portions where the marine railroad finds a breathing space in crossing the keys. Coral when pulverized forms a clayey substance known as marl, and this when dry is a natural cement. Many miles of fills are built of



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF KEY WEST EXTENSION.

A ferry equipped to carry a train of Pullman coaches will soon be in operation between Key West and Havana, a distance of ninety miles.

marl, and no amount of inclement weather will affect this solid foundation.

Figures are said to be dry, but when they have to do with a railroad that is built over water for six and eight-tenth miles at a stretch, they should be allowed a different classification. The following statistics express the stupendousness of Mr. Flagler's undertaking more eloquently than description by word or picture:

Length of extension.....	156.00 miles
Viaducts.....	9.36 "
Earth and rock embankments.....	24.58 "
Pile trestles.....	5.91 "
Dredged embankment and marl fills.....	6.65 "

Total.....46.5 miles

Longest continuous viaduct.....	6.8 "
Approximate cost of extension.....	\$18,000,000

Will the Florida East Coast extension to Key West pay? When it is remembered that the Panama

Canal will be a reality in three years, that this is the nearest railway terminus to Panama and the great and as yet but slightly appreciated South America, that Key West will become not only an industrial center, but a military and naval base of immense strategic importance for coming generations, and that the road brings Cuba, with its immense wealth of tropical products, within hailing distance of the great markets of the United States, the answer to this question is simple.

Mr. Flagler is eighty-two years of age. He has lived to see his daring dream realized. He has done as big a thing as James J. Hill when he opened a new gateway to the Northwest. He has won a victory not for himself alone, but for a country. He is deserving of encomiums of praise from every portion of the land that he has benefited. May he live many years to fully realize the far-reaching importance to our industrial and commercial development of the stupendous enterprise which he has so successfully carried to a triumphant completion.

## A Lesson!

**EVERYBODY** knows that the greatest extravagance exists in the administration of our cities. States and the Federal government. It is so notorious that nobody disputes it. This alone ought to be the best answer to those who are clamoring for public ownership of general utilities. A startling illustration of the way a State handles its business affairs is disclosed in New York. Some years ago, in the apportionment of Federal funds to the States, New York received over \$4,000,000. Not knowing what to do with the money, it was finally suggested that loan commissioners be appointed to loan it to deserving farmers on New York farms. The State now finds it owns 250 farms scattered through forty-five counties. On these farms over \$300,000 was loaned at such extravagant values that the property fell into the possession of the State. The interest on the State's loan of over \$300,000 is less than one-half of one per cent. An original deposit fund of \$4,000,000 has dwindled down to but a fraction of what it was. There is an impressive lesson in the experience of the great State of New York which we recommend to the consideration of those who are advocating "progressive" ideas of State ownership and control.



# The Girl That Goes Wrong

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The House of Bondage"

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The theme of this story is the terrible extent to which the minds of school children are corrupted by means of flashy and foul publications surreptitiously circulated among the pupils. This vile practice has led to many a downfall, recruiting the ranks of white slaves and criminals. The tale contains a timely warning to parents and teachers, and will doubtless stir up many guardians of the young to investigate more strictly the character of the reading matter their charges are addicted to.

## The Power of the Press

"PERHAPS you're right," said Royerson; "but, for my own part, whenever I have had occasion to look into the case of a schoolgirl that goes wrong—I mean definitely and finally drops out and goes the entire limit, you know—I have found that her entrapping or sale into slavery has been preceded by one of those vulgar school or high-school intimacies that are, I'm quite sure, a good deal more common than you suppose."

I turned to Meggs, the school teacher. "You hear him," said I.

Meggs—a thickset, gray-haired man, with powerful muscles and child-like face—blinked his near-sighted eyes and wiped his thick spectacles.

"I have to admit," he said, "that there are some such intimacies—more than the grown-up public, which is always forgetful of its own youth, has any idea of. I have to admit that."

"Due to improper instruction in fundamentals," said Royerson. "They don't know the meaning of things."

"In part," Meggs nodded.

"Due to poverty," said I. "The economic condition of their parents makes a proper bringing-up impossible."

Meggs nodded again.

"In part," said he.

I handed him the cigars.

"Tell us about it," I urged.

He took a cigar, bit it and awkwardly lit it.

"There's something in both theories," he said, "so far as the primal cause is concerned. They are poor, and so they are not brought up well; they are not brought up well, and so they have either no ideas of the fundamental facts of life or else have ideas that are vicious and distorted. All that is true. But I, as a school teacher, haven't been able to hit at first causes; I've had to hit at the secondary and even later causes, and among those I have discovered that one of the greatest corrupters of youth in this world is a certain thoroughly organized and highly profitable business."

Royerson's eyes grew large.

"You're coming to the question of child labor?" he asked.

"Oh, no! That, of course, is a powerful agent in the same direction; but that is too closely connected with Kauffman's first cause. I mean that there exists in this country a regular industry for the publication, advertising, sale and distribution of vilely imagined, wretchedly written and miserably printed books and pamphlets for the making of money out of the debauching of the minds of our school children."

"Oh, come, now!" protested Royerson. "Isn't that stating the case rather strongly? I read, now and then, in the papers of the looting of some such printing establishment, I know; but—"

"Not a third of the cases get into the papers," said Meggs.

"But, still," persisted Royerson, "I don't recollect—"

"Think back a bit," said I. "When you were a boy at school, weren't there some fellows that bought some such pamphlets or smuggled them about?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose—one or two. Certainly no more."

"One's enough in one school," said Meggs. "A small bit of that sort of yeast does its work on a large scale. Yes—one in every school. Just multiply that by the number of schools in the country."

"But who are these publishers?" inquired Royerson.

"Members of that great class, the men that have been played out by the overwork and underpay of the economic mill," I answered; "played-out printers, played-out reporters, played-out literary men. Your played-out workman becomes a thief; your played-out lawyer becomes a thieves' advocate; your played-out writer has opened to him a chance in the industry of which our friend Meggs here has just made mention."

"It's incredible!" said Royerson.

"For such human beings it is the last refuge—or so they think it—against starvation."

"Then better starvation."

"A thousand times better—only these people don't think so. You believe that the world is better off without them. It is very much better off without them; but it would be still better off if it had made them into useful citizens."

"Are they ever men of talent?"

"A few have been. The author of one of the best known books of the sort we're talking of lived in the eighteenth century and wrote truly Addisonian English. Of course most such books are worse art than they are morals, but this chap was an exception. He was arrested. That was in days when we didn't have some of the statutes that we have now, and this fellow, brought before a British court, pleaded that he

### A Warning to Parents.

By HON. CLIFFORD G. ROE, of Chicago.

There is no greater love on earth than mother love. It is mother who watches, guides and guards the child as it toddles along from babyhood to manhood or womanhood. Yet, with all this care and love how few mothers realize that the most important part of rearing the child is being neglected. They follow the old ideas which are hypocritical. In this great era of moral awakening let us cast to the winds affected innocence and affected modesty. Fathers, take your boys into your confidence. Explain life and its beautiful development. Your boys will then have the highest respect for their sisters and the girls of their acquaintance. Mothers, there is a time in every young girl's life, when new thoughts and emotions are awakened and new sensations are developed. Then it is that your girls need and deserve the confiding careful mother's love. Then is the opportune time to sit down by the fireside and explain life and its wonderful beauty, sweetness and holiness. Yes, children should have knowledge of the right kind at the right time. They should not be deceived, but genuine knowledge should be imparted. If not they will seek it from the neighbor's boy or girl, and there they will get false ideas nearly every time. It is this inherited mistaken theory of life, which hides social evils, clothes in mystery the knowledge that young people deserve to know, that leads so many astray. From the home, education along this line should be continued in the schools and colleges.

had been employed by the British consular service in the East, first underpaid, and then, without cause, chucked out to starve. A bookseller offered him money to write the book in question—and he wrote it."

"What did the court do?" asked Royerson.

"Well, as I say, things were different then. Now the man would, if caught, go to jail; but then they looked up his story, found it true, and, on his promise to write no more such volumes, put him on the civil pension list. Naive, wasn't it? Yet the whole thing's a matter of record."

"And, Meggs, you say that such publishers and authors are scattered over the country?"

"Scattered all over the United States. When they are caught, they get heavy sentences—mostly because they have been using the mails for immoral purposes."

"And they advertise?"

"Easily enough—and most effectively. They get some lad in a public school to handle their wares on commission—their books or their pictures. Then, when it comes to boarding schools, for either boys or girls, they write for catalogues, and then circularize the students named in the catalogues. I'm told that a good address list for such advertising purposes fetches a decent sum."

He paused again, polishing his glasses. But I knew that he had a story.

"Better tell us about it," I once more urged.

Meggs settled himself in his chair.

"Well," he said, "I do happen to have one case in mind. About fifteen years ago I was at the head of one of the public-school buildings in a large Southern city, with several teachers under me and several rooms full of boys ranging in age from thirteen to sixteen. It was the first time I had held so big a place and I was a little nervous and uncertain. Right

at the start, I noticed that, though the grade and lessons of our building were practically the same as those in the girls' school, two blocks below on the same street, the girls were regularly dismissed every day a half-hour before I was permitted to let our boys go. I asked one of the school directors about this.

"We had to do it," he told me. "When they were dismissed at the same hour, the boys got into the habit of saying things to the girls—got into the habit of going downtown with them, too. There were one or two ugly scandals."

"I had, naturally, heard of such things before—you wouldn't believe how constantly a schoolmaster has to be on the lookout for them—but I had a great many other matters to occupy my time and I didn't pay any too much attention, just then, to this one."

"There were, however, two lads in my school that I was to hear of later, though, until I did hear more of them, I didn't particularly notice them. I'll call them Jesse Joslyn and Louis Le Roche. Jesse was the son of a railroad worker that had lost a leg on the road and been laid on the shelf, while Mrs. Joslyn tried to make both ends meet by taking in washing. Louis was also the son of a washerwoman, but she was a widow, and Louis helped out by selling evening papers after school hours. Neither boy was particularly bright, but, then, neither was particularly stupid. Neither was remarkable for good behavior or bad. They were, or seemed to be, just like their school-fellows."

"During one morning recess, the janitor came to me. 'There's a fight goin' on in the yard,' said he, 'an' I can't do nothin' about it.'

"As a rule, I didn't interfere in the private and minor squabbles of my pupils, and I now said so."

"A' right," said the janitor; "but this is between that Joslyn boy an' the La Roche kid. They're neither any good; they both used to bother the girls last year, 'fore we changed the dismissal hour, an' now they've got the whole school stirred up. All the boys is takin' one side or the other."

"If all the school was 'stirred up,' I had better, I decided, look into the affair. I walked into the yard."

"There was a large group about Jesse and Louis, all shouting. The two combatants had paused for a moment from their fistful labors to indulge in repartee, and they stood there facing each other, with their eyes bright and their faces red."

"What's the trouble here?" I asked.

"I had come upon them before they were aware of my advance. The group spread open to admit me. There was dismay and silence."

"Come, come!" I said. "You young fellows ought to know better than this. This is no way to behave. What's the trouble?"

"Still no answer."

"I put one hand on Jesse's shoulder and another on Louis's."

"What's wrong?" I repeated.

"Both boys looked away."

"I turned to the crowd."

"Oh," said a small lad in the rear, "tain't nothin'. He stole a book, that's all."

"I didn't steal no book!" shouted Jesse.

"Now, every schoolmaster knows how frequently this problem of theft presents itself in a school. Generally the missing article has merely been mislaid. Sometimes a particularly bright hatband or an unusually ingenious patent pencil belonging to some son of a well-to-do parent has been flaunted and bragged about and admired and envied, until temptation has become too strong for some child too poor to purchase a duplicate. But books, I am sorry to say, are not, as a rule, regarded as valuable."

"Come into my office," I said; and I took Jesse and Louis to my own room.

"First I tried them together, but there was no getting them to talk. Both denied the alleged cause of the quarrel, but neither would mention any other cause. So I sent Jesse into the hall to wait, while I cross-examined Louis alone."

"Now, you did miss a book, didn't you?" I asked.

"Well—yes, sir," said he.

"But perhaps you mislaid it."

"No, I didn't, neither."

"You may be mistaken. We often are about such things. Give me a description of the book, and then we may be able to find it."

He eyed the floor.

"It was just a book," he said.

"But what sort of book? A geography?"

"No, sir."

"An arithmetic, then?"

"It wasn't no school book."

"Then what sort of book was it?"

"Just a book."

"Beyond that point I could not then get, question as I did."

(Continued on page 132.)

### How to Obtain Back Numbers

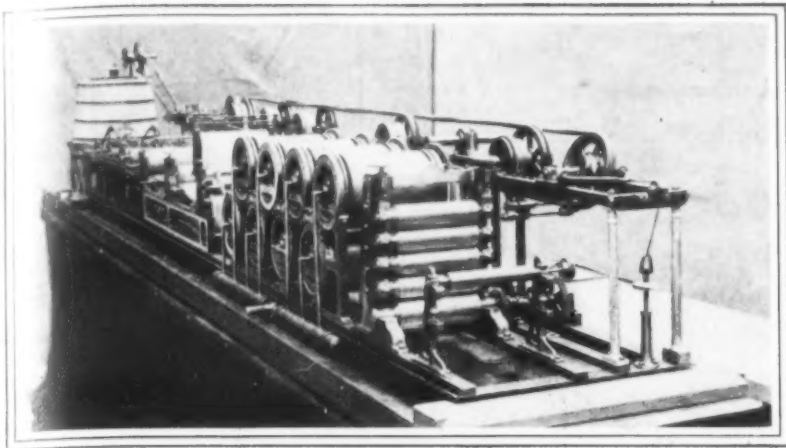
Mr. Kauffman's soul-stirring stories are to be the main feature of LESLIE'S for several months to come. Those wanting back numbers may obtain them as long as the limited supply lasts by forwarding ten cents in coin or stamps for each copy desired. Address—LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The following stories have appeared:

"The Perils of White Slavery."	March 23d
"The Girl That Wanted Ermine."	March 30th
"The Girl That Was Hungry."	April 27th
"The Girl That Wasn't Told."	May 11th
"The Girl That Studied Art."	May 25th
"The Girl That Was Romantic."	June 8th
"The Girl That Was Weak."	June 22d
"The Girl That Went to Sea."	July 6th
"The Girl That Was Bad."	July 13th
"The Woman That Succeeded."	Aug. 3d
"The Woman That Is Bohemian."	Aug. 17th
"The Women That Served."	Aug. 31st
"The Girl That Was Poor."	Sept. 14th
"The Father That Was Careful."	Sept. 28th
"A Case of Retrogression."	Oct. 12th
"The Girl That Killed."	Oct. 26th
"The House of Silence."	Nov. 9th
"The Girl That Was Cursed."	Nov. 30th
"Those Things Which We Ought to Have Done."	Dec. 14th
"The Girl That Was Engaged."	Dec. 28th
"Brands from the Burning."	Jan. 18th



# Curious Things in the World's Picture Show



ONE OF THE WORLD'S SMALLEST PAPER-MAKING MACHINES.

This is said to be the smallest paper-making device in practical operation. It is eight feet long by one foot wide and manufactures paper four and a half inches wide. It uses all pulps, is portable, and is driven by an electric or gasoline motor.



A \$3,500 CHINA TEAPOT.

One of the pieces in the famous Trepan collection in England. It weighs sixteen ounces and is valued at more than ten times its weight in gold. It is much admired by the collectors of such treasures.



WHY ELEPHANTS ARE DISAPPEARING.

Mountain of fine ivory billiard balls made from the tusks of 2,000 elephants. One billiard ball firm in London calls yearly for 1149 elephant tusks. At the present rate of slaughter these great animals are in danger of becoming extinct.



A REMARKABLE LIFT BRIDGE.

It is 180 feet long and is said to be the largest single-span bascule in the world. It crosses the entrance to Long Beach harbor, Cal.



A LEVIATHAN CAPTURED.

Huge sea fish caught off Galveston, Tex., where the fishing is fine in the winter season, and is indulged in by many visitors from the north. This fish weighed 2,000 pounds.



ENGLAND HONORS A FORMER "REBEL."

Jefferson Avenue, Bournemouth, Eng., named after the author of the American Declaration of Independence. It is one of several streets in that city named after American Presidents.

## Post-card Story of the Italian War

By REV. DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK, President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union



DREAMS OF GLORY.



DREAMS OF WAR.



ARMS AND LOVE.



MOMENTS OF TRUCE.



THOUGHTS.



VICTORY.

THE WAR fever burns hotly in the veins of the Italians. Unjust as most foreigners regard the attack of Italy upon Turkey, it has aroused the people's love of flag and country, always at the effervescent point, and in the streets and cafes and shops of Italian cities one hears, "War, war, war!" To-day there is a new method of gauging the intensity of a popular excitement, and that is by the post-cards in the shop windows. No longer do the scareheads in the newspapers or the illustrated jour-

nals alone satisfy the thirst for news and excitement, but picture post-cards play a conspicuous part.

Our own Civil War was fought before the picture-post-card era, but some of us remember the "war envelopes" and letter paper, of which there was a vast variety. Some collections of these "war envelopes" are now very valuable, crude as were many of the designs.

In Italy to-day the post-card reigns supreme as a means of communication, and, around the shops where

they are displayed, you see excited, gesticulating crowds and people jostling one another in their eagerness to buy the latest "war card." Some of these post-cards are decidedly artistic, like the series here reproduced, and they are readily sold at a price four or five times the cost of the ordinary picture card.

The first of the series represents "Dreams of Glory," as the soldier boy bids good-bye to the old mother and the pretty sister. The second represents

(Continued on page 127.)



# Millions More of Fertile Farms

Over 75,000,000 Acres of Productive Soil, Which Would Be Added to Our Tillable Domain, Waits for the Federal Government to Reclaim It.

By W. L. PARK, Vice-President and General Manager, Illinois Central Railroad Company



AN UNINHABITABLE SPOT.

Swamp in the Vicinity of Cairo, Ill. The land on which the city now stands was similar to this before drainage.



A CITY WITH A FIRM FOUNDATION.

Photo showing the manufacturing section of the flourishing city of Cairo, whose site was formerly swampy.



A BOUNDARY IN A SWAMP.

Line dividing Arkansas and Missouri in St. Francis Basin. The two states must co-operate to solve the drainage problem.



A WATERY REGION.

The boat far out in the river indicates the point where the three states of Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri meet.



W. L. PARK,  
Vice-president and general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad.

THERE are in this country 74,541,700 acres of land, scattered throughout forty-three States, that, because they are saturated with water, are not only dormant and non-productive, but a menace to health and a deterrent to immigration. Scientists tell us that this land, composed as it is of the wash brought down by the rivers and deposited in the low places, mixed for centuries with decayed vegetation and the crustaceous elements of shell fish, is, when dried out, the most fertile and productive of all land.

A large percentage of this land cannot be reclaimed by State, corporate or individual effort, for the following reasons:

1st. Under the Constitution, a State has authority only to its boundary line.

2d. It is practically impossible for corporations or individuals to reach a harmonious agreement in the solution of the problem, because of the fear that the large and financially more powerful will move to the disadvantage of the small owner, who has not the money to defend himself against the possible encroachment of his more wealthy brother.

3d. If the States, the corporations and the individuals could get together, the financial outlay required would be so great that, without Federal assistance, the work would be sporadic, slow and unsatisfactory.

Starting with the foregoing premise, we can but reach the conclusion that, in order to bring to a satisfactory and successful termination this great and beneficent undertaking, there must be in control a central authority that shall have the power, with the consent of the States, to ignore State lines—an authority in which both the corporation and the individual have such implicit confidence that under its direction the divergent interests of all may be welded

into a harmonious whole and the drainage of all the swamp land in all the States treated as one unit.

That authority, because of its powers for pacification and, further, because of its unlimited financial resources, is the United States government. Our government has demonstrated repeatedly that problems national in their power for good or evil can best be solved through its functions. In enterprises that it controls there is but little of graft, much of intelligence, continuity and stability, with protection under its careful surveillance against wild-cat schemes and fraudulent "back to the farm" promotion.

When the authority to do this work is given to the Federal government by the national Congress, the transit of the hydrographer will look over and beyond State lines, government engineers will explore the head waters, sound the deep waters, measure the streams to ascertain their capacity and velocity; they will survey watersheds and drainage areas and reach an accurate understanding as to the quantity of water that should be held back when possible, and what the channels of the streams should be made capable of carrying under abnormal conditions. They will build dikes, levees and sea walls; they will dig navigable drainage canals, thereby solving the transportation problem for those who are not accessible to rail or river transportation; and, incidentally, Colonel Gorgas will be along, eliminating sundry amphibians and reptiles, together with the mosquitoes, whose specialty is the inoculation of the human system with the malaria and yellow-fever germs.

They will utilize the wealth of machinery that has been used in the construction of the Panama Canal, which under other circumstances would probably go to waste, beginning at the bottom, working north, being very careful to see that the canals and river channels are made capable of carrying all the water that may be turned into them from above, absolutely preventing the flooding and consequent damage of land that has heretofore been dry, thus accomplishing intelligently, and as quickly as the overcoming of physical obstacles will permit, the reclamation of land which, subdivided into small farms, will easily

provide homes for one-tenth of our present population.

As an illustration of what can be accomplished when the work of reclamation is prosecuted along intelligent and scientific lines, the two photographs explain more graphically than is possible by word picture the accomplishment at Cairo, Ill. The first photograph shows the ground conditions as they were when the noted author, Charles Dickens, in his novel, "Martin Chuzzlewit," wrote of it in 1842 as follows:

"A flat morass bestrewn with fallen timber, a marsh upon which the good growth of earth seemed to have been wrecked and cast away—where fatal maladies seeking whom they might infect came forth at night in misty shapes and creeping out upon the water haunted them like spectres."

The second photograph portrays the condition that exists now, upon the identical ground above referred to, and of which Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of Charles Dickens, wrote, on December 2d, 1911, to the Hon. George Parsons, mayor of Cairo:

"I think your city stands as a monument to the great continent of America as showing the indomitable perseverance, industry and unconquerable energy of the American citizens when they are confronted with an almost impossible task to accomplish—I feel sure that were my father alive at the present day he would be the first to take off his hat and confess that he was wrong."

How was this marvelous transformation accomplished? By protection and drainage. The levees have prevented overflow in the time of high water; the canals have carried the water with which the land was saturated back to the river channels. The land has been dried out, malaria has disappeared, and, almost as if in response to the wave of a magician's wand, the Cairo of to-day is before us. Surely what has been accomplished in the instance above cited, by private enterprise, can be repeated throughout the country if the engineering resources and the financial backing of the United States government can be secured.

Concretely stated, this work must be done, because the land is needed for homes for those who are crowded in the tenements of the cities, eking out a precarious existence, some of them by questionable means. Take these people away from their present environments,

(Continued on page 127.)



# Oriental Novelties on the New York Stage

By HARRIET QUIMBY



THE SHEIK  
AND  
HIS SON.

Paul Conradi and Hans Felix  
two of the principals.



THE BEAUTIFUL  
SLAVE AND  
THE HUNCHBACK.

Leopoldine Konstantin and  
Emil Lind.



"SUMURUN" AT THE CASINO THEATER.

Scene from the German wordless play that has been received as favorably in America as it was abroad.

Left to right: Emil Lind as the "Hunchback," Hans Felix as the son of the Sheik, Leopoldine Konstantin as the beautiful slave girl of fatal enchantment and the Negro.

## "SUMURUN," THE ARTISTIC HIT OF THE SEASON.

THE WORLD loves novelty. It gloats over a sensation. Give it something new and hear it applaud. If it happens to be nasty as well as new, the papers will be full of it and the box-office receipts will correspondingly swell. I am glad that something has come to New York, in this rather dismal dramatic season, that is new and novel and not nasty. It is suggestive, because it is sensuous; but "Sumurun" is too artistic in its sensuousness to be objectionable, any more than paintings of sensuous scenes by old masters are objectionable. Curiously enough, there has been great competition among the New York managers to secure novelties this season. "The Garden of Allah," with its beautiful stage settings and its tiresome dialogue, has novel features. "Disraeli," with its caricature of the great British statesman (and one good actor in a mediocre cast), is having its little run, and "Kismet," also beautifully staged and also somewhat tiresome, has done pretty well; but so far as novelty and scenic effects are concerned, Reinhardt's phantasmagoria has outclassed them all.

"Sumurun" is the latest imported novelty. The Casino has it. It is a wordless play. London and Berlin liked it, and I predict that New York will continue to like it for the rest of the season. It is not a pantomime, though it has a hunchback clown in it as one of the best of its characters. It made a hit on the opening night not only because of its beauty, its costumes, scenery and all the many devices that added to the singular illusion of the audience that they were enjoying an Arabian night.

"Sumurun" succeeded because every player was up in his part and because every detail had been scrupulously regarded. The performance from start to close is perfect and a continuous delight. The novelty begins before the curtain rises. Clad in Oriental garb, one of the principal actors walks through the audience, on an elevated platform, from the door to the stage. Slowly, with stately steps, he makes his way and drops quietly, cross-legged, behind the footlights and before the curtain. In a few brief words he makes his pronouncement. Then the curtain slowly rises and the drama begins. Not another word is spoken.

But every one understands the play and knows what the players would say if the spoken word had been prepared for them. Other players walk from the door to the stage through the midst of the audience to take their parts, so that the audience divides its riveted attention between the doors and the stage. The unexpected constantly happens. Interest centers about the love of a hunchbacked performer for an attractive slave girl who is his star player. She is a tigress in love and hatred. The hunchback worships her. She fails to respond, but smiles upon every man who comes within reach of her shining eyes. The dashing son of an ancient sheik is captivated by her. The sheik himself falls before the luster of her beauty

and the brightness of her smile. He proceeds to buy her and adds her to the charms of his harem.

It is easy to see the manifold complications that grow swiftly out of such conditions. The sheik kills his son, and the hunchback stabs the sheik to death to save the slave girl. But these are incidental climaxes to a drama of absorbing interest. It is not without glints of humor and is never devoid of the continuity that stamps a play's success. The clown and the slave girl stand out as the strongest characters in the play, but the company throughout shows that polish and perfection we admire so much in the schooled and trained actors that visit us from the other side of the Atlantic.

Full of love and passion, plot and counterplot, poetry and tragedy, "Sumurun," the wordless drama, would fail but for its enlightening musical accompaniment. Instead of words, we have music, and the music fits the play. Sharp and startling, now it signals a tragic incident; then, soft and sensuous, it emphasizes the passion of the lover. Tribute is paid to Max Reinhardt for his skill in working out this dramatic spectacle, but he deserves no more credit than does Victor Hollaender for furnishing music that speaks louder than words.

"Sumurun" is a strange play—the strangest I have seen at home or abroad. It is weird, at times uncanny; but the interest never flags. Emphasizing what I said about the remarkable attention paid to details, it is observed that this wordless play is skillfully divided into nine scenes or acts, and, as the performance lasts only a little over two hours, each act passing so quickly makes its own impression and prepares the beholder for that which is to follow.

Sir Herbert Tree has made public his decision to enter vaudeville. This has been the subject of much comment among London theater folk, many of whom profess indignation that an actor who has attained the high standing in theatricals enjoyed by Sir Herbert should accept an engagement in a music hall. It is claimed that George Alexander, the actor who recently had the honorable prefix "Sir" bestowed upon him, and Sir John Hare regard the new departure as beneath the dignity of "a member of the nobility." This sounds a little foolish to Americans, who have less reverence than the English for "members of the nobility," inasmuch as occasional members of it stranded in this country frequently not only accept but seek employment of a far more menial nature than acting on a variety stage. It may be that in the rapidly fading prosperity of the drama legitimate, on both sides of the Atlantic, Sir Herbert has found it to his pecuniary advantage to accept a music-hall engagement. I cannot see why he should be censured for this, since it is the endeavor of every member of the dramatic as of other professions to make the largest amount of money with the least expenditure of energy. Except to the members of the dramatic profession itself, which draws the line

severely between the legitimate and variety, an actor is an actor, be he a player in a risqué society drama or a singer of songs in variety. To Americans, Harry Lauder, who has to his credit the honor of bringing smiles to thousands of theater-goers who listen to his wholesome fun-making, is following quite as dignified a career as any of the actors who confine themselves to drama.

It seems that foreign dancers as well as foreign singers pin their faith to the efficacy of the claque in stimulating favor. When the Russian dancers changed the scene of their activity from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House to that of the Winter Garden, the claque followed close behind. Each time the dancers appeared and before they had begun to dance, there was a storm of applause. It is fairly certain that few, if any, of the persons in the audience, aside from the critics, had ever seen the dancers before. I noticed, too, that the Russians—or "Ruffians," as Frank Tinney, the clever, black-faced comedian at the Winter Garden, calls them—did not over-exert themselves for the mixed audience. Their performance was pleasing, but it did not by half rise to what the public has been led to expect from them through published accounts of years devoted to the study of dancing and to the enormous salaries which they are reported to receive. As I watched these dancers gamboling about the stage, I came to the conclusion that the public is easily deceived. With the beautiful stage setting such as the Shubert brothers furnish for the Russians at the Winter Garden—a setting depicting spring, with a forest of trees gay with pink blossoms—almost any pretty dancing-school miss, clad in the costumes worn by the Russian dancers, would create just as exquisite a picture as do they.

I watched Lopoukova through my opera glasses during an entire dance. I did not see her take one unusual step for a professional dancer. What I did see was a graceful young woman, without stays, dressed in a fluffy costume, with flowers in her hair, her face and arms becomingly covered with theatrical make-up and a set smile on her face, capering about among the pink blossoms, pausing now and then to strike an artistic pose. The effect was charming and I liked it. I am not depreciating the art of such dancing. I am only decrying the fact that dancers whose art consists more than half of stage accessories should be held up to the world as being more wonderful than dancers who really accomplish something that others cannot do without spending years of patient practice. The Russian dancers are well fed, they are athletic and their performances are pleasing; but what they accomplish can be equaled by a member of almost any dancing school of good standing. Much of the reputation of the Russian dancers, like that of Gaby Deslys and many other footlight celebrities, has been made through the efforts of clever

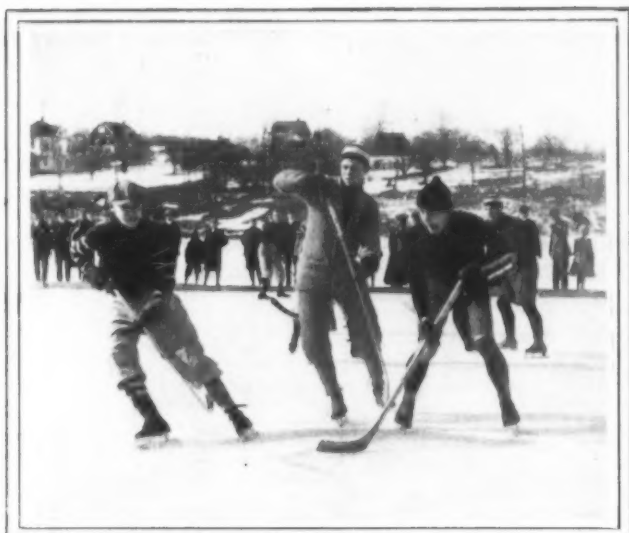
(Continued on page 133)





COLLEGE GIRLS AT PLAY.

Students at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., engaged in a lively hockey game on the ice.



HEALTHFUL FUN FOR BOYS.

Playing hockey on the frozen surface of the lake in Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y.



BREATHING PLACE FOR COASTERS.

"Horn" sledges at a hillside station at Schreiberhau in the Riesengebirge, Germany.



BAGGING FINNY GAME.

Fishing through a hole in the ice, on a New Jersey bay.



THRILLING SAIL IN AN ICEBOAT.

The craft driven by a spanking breeze at great speed making a sharp turn on one runner.



MARVELOUS SKI-ING IN CANADA.

An expert on the long "wooden skates" making a tremendous leap through the air from the bump at the foot of an incline.



A WONDERFUL JUMP ON SKIS.

Harold Smith, winning the tournament at Schreiberhau, Switzerland, by a large crowd of spectators.



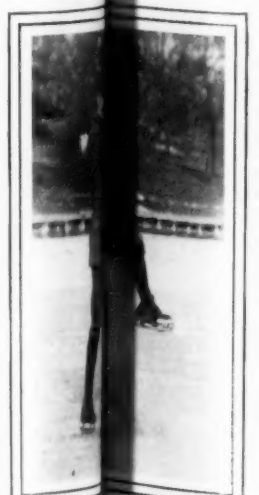
YOUNG SKI RACERS IN GERMANY.

Band of school boys starting out for a big contest at Schreiberhau in the Riesengebirge.



TWO NOTED FIGURE-SKATING EXPERTS.

Mr. Irving Brokaw, champion America, 1906, and exponent of International Skating, and Miss E. Wilkinson, of Boston, executing an original pair skating move.



ONE OF THE BEST SKATERS.

George A. Johnson, Canadian professional, showing his experience.

## Interesting Winter Sports and S





**SEASONABLE SPORT IN SWITZERLAND.**  
Two members of the St. Moritz Ski Club starting for the annual outing to Silverplanca.



**BOB-SLEDDING ON LONG ISLAND.**  
Big sled crowded with passengers running down the long hill at Huntington.



**A WONDERFUL JUMP ON SKIS.**  
The tournament at Switzerland, by a long leap through the air, ended with bated breath and a large crowd of spectators.



**DARING WOMEN COASTERS.**  
Four ladies on a bob-sled nearing the finish in an exciting race.



**DEER "BROKEN TO AUTOMOBILE."**  
In the forest of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Germany, deer are fed by a keeper in an auto. The animals have lost all fear of the machine.



**CURIOUS AND LOFTY SKI "HILL."**  
Steel trestle at Madison, Wis. 123 feet high at starting point, and 213 feet long, from start to bump.



**A RIDE IN A "SCOOTER."**  
Speeding before a strong breeze in a "boat on runners" on the ice at Shrewsbury Bay, N. J.



**ONE OF THE BEST SKATERS.**  
George A. Johnson, Canadian professional, showing his expertness.



**EXHIBITING GREAT SKILL.**  
Fritz Schmitt, the Boston professional, skating with Mrs. Irving Brokaw, member of the International Skating Club, recently organized.



**LAWN TENNIS IN WINTER.**  
Members of a recreation club, at New York, wearing skates and playing their favorite game on the ice.

ts ad Scenes in Many Countries





**SHE VOTED EARLY.**  
The first woman at the polls (6 a. m.) in the Los Angeles election marking her ballot.

# How a California Woman Cast Her First Vote

By LIZETTE M. EDHOLM

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—Not long after the recent carrying of California for woman's suffrage, the women in various cities had an opportunity to vote for the first time in that state. Perhaps the most interesting of these municipal elections took place in Los Angeles. The campaign was carried on while the McNamara trial was in progress, and the confession of the McNamara brothers caused the overwhelming defeat of the Socialist candidate for mayor. The newly enfranchised women took an active part in the campaign, and 85,000 women registered out of a total registration of 178,000. On election day the women were out in force and discharged their duty as voters zealously. This article describes piquantly a woman's sensations when for the first time she went to the polls as man's equal.



**OLDEST WOMAN VOTER**  
An eighty-four year old Los Angeles woman who lately voted for the first time.

**F**IVE or six men raised their eyes from books and papers and looked at us as we stepped inside the voting place, a neat little suburban real-estate office. None of them looked like the cartoons of "ward heelers," and none of them was smoking, and, as I had come prepared to have six or more men look at me, I stood it well.

"Now, you had better watch me and do as I do," said my husband, as he took a chair and began writing his name with sweeping strokes in a book. I knew he was nervous, for the strokes were too sweeping to show calmness. He had a right to be, for his wife had never voted before; moreover, she was an independent sort of a woman, inclined to speak her mind when she took a notion.

So he glanced sympathetically at me as he finished writing and arose. I dropped into the chair, glad of the chance to take my eyes off the men around me. I hadn't dared to glance downward until now, for it might be construed into a guilty look and my vote be challenged. The pen at first seemed like putty in my fingers and I was sure it was bending. There was no use pretending I was brave, for I wasn't. I was weak all over.

Before we got woman's rights in California, men said we didn't have brains enough to vote, we would make fools of ourselves at the polls, muddle everything up and take ten times as long to vote as men did. It didn't seem to be the great issues of the day that worried them—a woman might be able to grasp political conditions; but election day! It would lower a woman to go inside a voting place, and, above all, she would probably ask questions that would display her horrible ignorance. I mentally shook myself and said, "One thing at a time. All you have to do now is to write your name in this register. No brain work required in that, at all." So I wrote it, arose and moved along the table. The next man was writing in a book. I glanced over and saw my own name written down, so I repeated it and gave my number, which I had secured on the "Index of Female Voters" outside; whereupon the next man passed me a ballot, and the last in line showed me into a booth.

A blessed curtain hid me and I was able to compose myself somewhat. I filled in my ballot. I had studied the political issues and had no doubt about the candidates I wished to vote for and how I should mark the ordinances. I read every word on the ballot, carefully placing the rubber stamp as nearly centered in the squares as possible, and left a clean, clear X in the very spot I wished it to go. Wonderful! The ballot was filled in, folded and ready to return to one of the men outside. Just as easy as could be! But there must be something more! I had been too independent to ask any man where the really intricate part of voting came in.

As I had been given to understand that it took brains to vote, I began to have an awful suspicion that, as soon as I came out from behind that sheltered place, those six men would begin to question me. What would it be? History? Geography? What? There must be something, surely! Again I was weak from nervousness.

I remembered some history from my school days, so I quieted my troubled spirit by repeating, "Columbus discovered America, 1492—oh, mercy, no!—1492. That is right, I am sure. Now, is there anything else important in American history? Oh, yes, indeed! They dumped the English tea into Boston harbor in—'in—'" But the date—it was gone; and all the important characters, Washington, Lincoln, Major Archibald Butt, seemed to become the local candidates, and I wondered how I would vote if Lincoln and Washington were opposing candidates for mayor.

Well, there was no use standing there, hidden by a curtain, when I should be outside answering questions. So I braced up, threw back the canvas, and once more stood revealed to the inquisitors. Would they be kind and make the questions easy? It's quite a few years since I have been at school, and history dates do play hide-and-seek in one's brain, even in school days. I heard myself, as if I were another person, giving my name and voting number. The man who took my ballot called the ballot number and dropped the folded slip into the box and said, "That's all."

I was relieved as I walked to the door, yet indignant. Huh! maybe he thought it wasn't any use to ask me history questions. Indeed! Well, I guess I knew a few! Then I remembered my school days again—how, when I had gone without a well-prepared lesson, I would look, oh! so wise, and the teacher passed me by, preferring to swoop down upon the unprepared-looking pupil, who probably answered the question that I would have stumbled upon. Perhaps I had been looking knowingly around and they had let me go.

Anyway, it was over and I was out in the sunshine. My husband was nowhere to be seen and had been invisible all the time. I waited one, two, three, four minutes, then saw him coming out of a booth. He held his ballot out, and I got up close to the door to watch the fun, for he looked really bored, as he always is when he has to vote or have his hair cut. They would surely question him closely, for he truly looked stupid, and I was sure he didn't know his history dates any better than I did. But, no! not a single question! I felt cheated.

"What kept you so long?" I asked, feeling that there was something being withheld from me, and I wanted woman's rights to the full extent.

"How did you get through so quickly? Did you vote the full ticket?" he asked, as if he were not sure that I was capable of such a feat.

"They've bluffed us!" was the only thing I could think of as I walked toward home, for I had voted in a very few minutes, without any great mental strain.

I hurried, for I knew that there was a pile of clothes waiting to be sorted, counted and bundled up for the laundry. Cuffs and collars were to be examined, so that frayed ones would be discarded. Then the dinner was to be prepared and a hundred and one little things to do, all of them more complex than the marking of a ballot, which is supposed to demand great intellect.

As for the political issues of the day, I wonder if the average man spends as much time on that as a woman does on the planning of a Sunday dinner or other exacting household work!

## Of Especial Interest to Women

### A COLLEGE COURSE IN SAVING.

Not the least important course taken by young women at the Kansas State Agricultural College is that in the art of saving. "During the three months' course in home management," says Professor William A. McKeever, "every member of the class is required to keep a detailed account of her personal expenses. Each one is asked to make a careful estimate of just how her monthly allowance should be spent and to apportion the money to her several needs. At the end of the time a report is required, the same to show not the actual amounts expended, but the degree of accuracy in making out the estimates and the degree of success in making the amounts actually expended accord with the estimates." As a further stimulus to judicious and economic buying, all the girls who serve the meals are given the same amount of money, and the competition is very keen as to which may make the best showing. The girl who has learned to make a dollar do a dollar's worth of service has made a distinct addition to her general culture. But while a college course on the way to spend and save money is a good thing, it would be still better if instruction in such matters were given the children in the home. Parents might take their children into their confidence as to receipts and family expenses, provide monthly allowances on which the children might dress themselves, or give the daughter the opportunity to manage household expenditures for a week under the mother's guidance. In many homes these and similar methods have been tried, with great success. It yet remains a fact, however, that this sphere of parental training is much neglected, particularly among the girls. As the result of an investigation in which several hundred inquiries were made, Professor McKeever found only "one hundred and ten boys who were being given anything like the business training that their conditions demanded, and less than twenty such instances of girls." Yet, after marriage, it is the girl who in nine cases out of ten has to be-

come responsible for most of the family expenditures. It is not surprising that they many times make a muddle of it when one considers the little training they have had in money matters. Give the girls a chance before you criticise them.

### HONORING WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

For the suggestion to build a national monument in the city of Washington to the women of the Civil War there should be nothing but enthusiasm. The proposition comes from a member of the Commandery of the State of New York, who offers to give \$50,000, upon the condition that the sum of \$300,000 be raised within one year. The Commandery of the State of New York has heartily indorsed the proposal and has appointed a special committee, of which Major-General Frederick D. Grant is chairman, to further the project. Appeal is made for co-operation to all other State commanderies, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army, the Pension Bureau at Washington, all soldiers' homes and all veterans and other patriotic men and women of America. The noble women who on the battlefields and in the hospitals nursed the sick and wounded soldiers of the Civil War rendered as heroic service as any soldier of the army. The only surprising thing is that some such proposal to honor them had not been made long ago.

### A FOUR-TOED RACE.

"Her faults are many," says Nobody, in "Everywoman." "Nobody's the blame." Dr. Franz Bergman, a Berlin physician who has been studying American life for a year, says that in the thirtieth century we shall have but four toes to a foot, and all the blame he lays at woman's door. The process has already begun, the small shoes American women persist in wearing even now pinching the small toe out of existence. A thousand years is a long time, and those unfamiliar with evolu-

tionary processes will laugh at what seems to be simply the wild talk of a foreign observer. But while the narrow-toed, high-heeled shoe may not change the anatomy of the foot as noticeably as the old Chinese method of bandaging, it will work as surely and needs only time to win its way. "The great pity in the loss of the little toe," says Dr. Bergman, "will be that the men will have to suffer for the folly and vanity of the women." Dr. Bergman should not put all the blame, however, upon the "folly and vanity of women." Women follow the foolish edicts of the fashion creators to please the other sex quite as much as to gratify their own vanity. If these things were not admired but were frowned upon by men, we should after a while have women looking a more like the being her Creator intended her to be.

### HIGHER DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Our most progressive public schools have domestic science in some part of their course, but it is now proposed to introduce "higher domestic science" in women's colleges. At the convention of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, in New York City, the proposition was a live subject of debate. When hygiene is introduced in the colleges, the main emphasis will be on the civic and social bearings of the subject—biology and bacteriology and the physical and psychological hygiene of childhood, including a study of schools, playgrounds, children in industry and the relation between their physical and mental development. The sociological side of the general subject will be provided for in courses covering the property and domestic relations of women, the status of women in politics, industry, etc. This movement comes neither from student bodies of women's colleges nor faculties, but from alumnae who recognize their own limitations along these lines and the advantage it would be to society to have in every community at least a few women whose training had included domestic science, in a broad conception of the subject in its application to present conditions.

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## Post-card Story of the Italian War.

(Continued from page 121.)

his "Dreams of War," as he sees himself, in imagination, storming the ramparts of Tripoli. From his appearance, as he marches on, he has not yet learned that "war is hell." In the third picture the scene is transferred to the navy, and the sailor in the crow'snest thinks of the last kiss he gave his wife as he left her to join his ship. Again we come back to the shore, and the soldiers in the bivouac, enjoying themselves under the palm trees of Africa, have evidently not forgotten the old mother who bade them good-by so fondly. She is still in the background of their minds, as of the picture.

At length the soldier boy gets a letter from home, and, as he reads, he sees the infirm old father and the pretty sister on Italy's far-away shore, sadly thinking of the perils to which he is subjected. But at last comes the moment of victory, and, with his heel on the hated Turk and Italy's flag flying over him, he shouts, "Vittoria!"

Of course in the popular post-cards the horrible side of war is not depicted. If it should be, battlefields strewn with corpses, legless and armless veterans, riddled battleships, ruined homes, hospitals and cemeteries would largely figure; but these truer pictures would not suit the mood of young Italy, who to-day only sees himself marching gayly off to war, and coming more gayly home with victory on his banners.

## Millions More of Fertile Farms.

(Continued from page 122.)

give them the opportunity and they will become producers instead of drones, honorable citizens, a credit to our institutions, incidentally increasing the production of foodstuff, thereby bringing about a reduction in the cost of living. Laying aside the increase in productive and taxable values which will accrue, it is clearly our duty, from the standpoint of humanity, to clean out the pest holes and render those places safe for habitation.

A precedent was established by the national Congress when the reclamation bill was passed in 1902, authorizing the United States government to intervene in the reclamation of the arid land of

the West. Undoubtedly, if the Federal Congress had the right to authorize the government to put water on land that was too dry, it has the right to authorize the same government to take water off land that is too wet, particularly when the reclamation of the arid land was rather sectional and the redemption of swamp land is a problem that is national in its scope.

There is a bill pending in the national Congress, constructed along lines similar to the reclamation bill, which, if passed, will authorize Federal intervention in the redemption to cultivation of our swamps. In order to promote the enactment into law of that bill or one similar, there was organized at Chicago, Ill., December 7th, 1911, the National Drainage Congress. This congress is composed of strong, patriotic citizens who have no personal ends to further, no objects to accomplish, except the improvement of health conditions, the increasing of our productive area and the enhancement of the real basic wealth of nation, State and individual.

The second annual congress will meet in New Orleans, La., April 10th to 13th, 1912. At that meeting matters will be discussed of such vital importance to every patriotic citizen that it is hoped every section, regardless of whether there is contiguous swamp land or not, will be represented. At that time, ways and means will be devised to promote this project.

## Labor Expelling Dynamiters.

THROUGH the McNamara confessions, the opportunity of a lifetime has come to organized labor to purge itself of all false and baneful leadership. Following the sensational speech in New York of William D. Haywood, former secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, in which speech he lauded the McNamaras and advocated the bomb as the best method of settling labor disputes, the Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver, Col., denounced Haywood as one of the worst enemies of organized labor in the country and classed him with "Emma Goldman and other anarchists," where he belongs. The Socialists of Denver also propose to read him out of the Socialist party for his advocacy of "direct action," and if need be will submit the expulsion proposition to a referendum of the party throughout the country. The man who advocates dynamiting is at heart an anarchist, whatever other party or organization he may belong to.

Neither the labor unions nor the Socialist party can retain men of the Haywood stamp and the respect of the public and their own self-respect at the same time. The psychological moment has arrived for organized labor to clear itself of agitators and leaders who champion the methods of anarchy, and in the reorganization which follows it could not do better than take as a model the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The "closed shop" idea has never had a place in its constitution, but through the exercise of fair play to all parties it has won recognition of its claims. We submit that it is along such lines that the American Federation of Labor and all labor unions everywhere will find their surest hope of advancing the cause of labor and improving the lot of the workingman.

## What the Advertiser Wants.

MOST advertisers think they want only two things when they buy advertising space in a publication—first, quantity, and second, quality.

They forget that there is a third thing they want more than either—and that is prosperity, which means more business.

The advertiser sometimes overlooks the fact that he may get both quality and quantity of circulation, pay a good, big price for it, and yet find that the money is paid to a publication that is aiming its guns at prosperity by attacks on industrial corporations, railroads and our captains of industry. Does the seller of advertised commodities think it wise to pay his money to build up a trust-busting, muck-raking publication that is unsettling trade and stimulating unrest and thus doing as much harm to his business as if it were setting fire to his factories?

The advertiser wants results. Does he get them when he pays his money into the treasury of a publisher who seeks to destroy his prosperity?



## Barley is Life

Barley contains more up-building powers than any other growth of the soil. When malted and fermented with nerve-quieting Saazer Hops it produces

ANHEUSER BUSCH'S  
*Malt-Nutrine*

This potent tonic infuses life into the blood—sustains all the vital powers and is a blessing to delicate and poorly nourished men and women.

Declared by U. S. Revenue Department A Pure Malt Product and not an alcoholic beverage. Sold by druggists and grocers.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Grand to Live

AND THE LAST LAUGH IS ALWAYS  
THE BEST.

"Six months ago I would have laughed at the idea that there could be anything better for a table beverage than coffee," writes an Ohio woman; "now I laugh to know there is."

"Since childhood I drank coffee freely, as did the other members of the family. The result was a puny, sickly girl; and as I grew into womanhood I did not gain in health, but was afflicted with heart trouble, a weak and disordered stomach, wrecked nerves and a general breaking down, till last winter, at the age of 38, I seemed to be on the verge of consumption."

"My friends greeted me with 'How bad you look! What a terrible color!' and this was not very comforting."

"The doctors and patent medicines did me absolutely no good. I was thoroughly discouraged."

"Then I gave up coffee and commenced Postum. At first I didn't like it, but after a few trials and following the directions exactly, it was grand. It was refreshing and satisfying. In a couple of weeks I noticed a great change."

"I became stronger, my brain grew clearer, I was not troubled with forgetfulness as in coffee times, my power of endurance was more than doubled."

"The heart trouble and indigestion disappeared and my nerves became steady and strong."

"I began to take an interest in things about me. Housework and home-making became a pleasure. My friends have marveled at the change and when they enquire what brought it about I answer 'Postum, and nothing else in the world.'" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

## AT LAST!

It is a fact that while very few people realized the need of an Atlas of the World ten years ago, the great geographical developments of the last decade have caused intelligent readers everywhere to urgently require a good, down-to-date general atlas.

But the subscribers to Leslie's, keeping abreast with the world's progress, have felt this need more keenly than all others, not only "in their business" but in their intellectual pursuits. One reader tersely remarked only recently "If I could have but one reference book, I should choose an atlas in preference to any other."

For besides descriptions and pictures, these readers want maps and statistics; these are the kind of people that want to know; hence the need of a new general atlas.

As this issue goes to press, there is a new Atlas of the World available, within easy reach and good enough for the most exacting; with new, down-to-date maps and the latest population figures the world over.

## HAMMOND'S 1912 Commercial and Library ATLAS OF THE WORLD

The public has been waiting for a new general atlas, and now that the work is ready, we want the public nation-wide to know it generally. And so we have decided to make a quick, general distribution, even at a price-sacrifice. It is our purpose to break all records by distributing more copies of the atlas this month than were ever sold by anyone in any single month.

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### Special Offer

Our 1912 catalogue Everything for the Garden, a book of 204 pages, over 800 illustrations, color plates, etc., will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents. In addition we will send our Garden Guide and Record and our collection of 6 Henderson's Specialties, in a coupon envelope which will be accepted as 25 cents on any order of one dollar or over.



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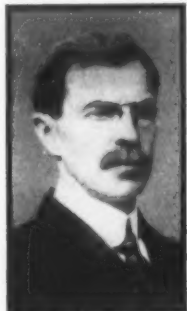
\$2.50 with Bath and up. Ten minutes' walk to thirty theatres.

Excellent Restaurant. Prices Moderate.

Send for Booklet

# People Talked About

**A**FTER the office had remained vacant for over a year, the trustees of Princeton University have chosen Dr. John Grier Hibben as president of the institution, in succession to Woodrow Wilson, now Governor of New Jersey. This was one of the best possible selections for that honorable position. Dr. Hibben has been for years Stuart professor of logic at Princeton and has been regarded as one of the ablest members of the faculty. He has had considerable experience in administrative duties. In 1906, while President Wilson was abroad, Dr. Hibben presided at the commencement and conferred the degrees as acting president. Dr. Hibben has always been popular with the undergraduates, and fifteen hundred of them marched through snow and ice to serenade him on the evening of his promotion. The alumni body also is greatly pleased with his elevation. It is believed that under his charge the university will make great progress. The new president is a versatile scholar and he has been in wide demand as a speaker on many subjects. He is fifty years of age and a native of Illinois. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of '82, afterward studied theology and was a preacher until he was called to Princeton. All the leading educators of the country have congratulated him on his accession to the presidency.



JOHN GRIER HIBBEN,  
Who has succeeded Woodrow Wilson as president of famous Princeton University.

**"I BELIEVE,"** said the Hon. Mary Godat Bellamy, of Wyoming, "that President Taft should appoint one woman to the Supreme Court, the chance of doing so being before him in the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Harlan. Women have a peculiar fitness for the position of judge. There the much vaunted woman's intuition would be able to serve its very highest purpose. Constituting one-half of the population and casting ballots in six States, it seems but just that woman should be given this recognition." Such is the declaration of the only woman elected a legislator in Wyoming and one of the few who have ever held such a position. Mrs. Mary G. Bellamy, of Laramie, Wyo., is a member of the lower house. She has been working valiantly for years toward obtaining legislation that tends to uplift the unfortunate and provide opportunity for the children.



MRS. MARY G. BELLAMY,  
A woman legislator who wants women on the United States Supreme Court bench.



LOUIS GARTHE,  
The new president of the Gridiron Club, at Washington, the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world.

**THE RECENT** election of Louis Garthe as president of the Gridiron Club has given that famous dining organization, composed of Washington correspondents, an efficient executive. Mr. Garthe has since 1889 been the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American. Mr. Garthe began his newspaper career as reporter in his native city. Afterward he established the New York bureau of the American, and then was sent to Europe. He has been sent to Cuba, South America and elsewhere, and all important political gatherings and has achieved a reputation for able political writing. He has the confidence of many statesmen.

**I**N SELECTING John A. Fox, well known as the leading spirit in the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, to be commissioner at large of the coming Panama-California Exposition, at San Diego, Cal., the promoters of that enterprise have displayed good judgment. Mr. Fox is a native of Louisiana and a resident of Arkansas, and has for many years served as an engineer in constructing levees on the lower Mississippi River. He has always taken an active interest in the upbuilding of the South. In 1905, when the Rivers and Harbors Congress was being thought of, Mr. Fox was the chief founder of the St. Francis River Improvement Association and a leader in the movement to reclaim, by drainage, the wet lands of the delta of the Mississippi River. He has entered upon the work of building an interesting and attractive exposition.



JOHN A. FOX,  
Lately appointed Commissioner-at-large of the Panama-California Exposition.

**A** PATRIOTIC woman, Mrs. Russell M. MacLennan, wife of a Washington newspaper man, has been doing noteworthy work in protecting the dignity of the uniforms of the United States army and navy. In a theater she witnessed the exclusion of two sailors and two marines because of the uniform they wore. She was indignant, and later got Representative Hobson, of Alabama, to introduce a bill, which became a law, making it a misdemeanor to bar persons wearing their country's uniform from places of public entertainment. She later formed the Society for the Protection of the Dignity and Honor of the Uniform of the United States, and is conducting a campaign to have similar laws passed by the States. So far five have done so. When Mrs. MacLennan read that two officers and an enlisted man had been excluded from a skating rink in Prescott, Ariz., because of their uniforms, she set about collecting evidence for prosecution of the rink proprietors. The latter publicly apologized, but the President directed that the prosecution be pushed and the grand jury has since indicted the proprietors. In recognition of her good work, the G. A. R. presented Mrs. MacLennan with a handsome gold medal.

**T**HOUSANDS of tourists who have heard John J. McClellan, of the Mormon Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, U., play on the world-famous organ there will be interested in knowing of the success achieved by his great composition, the "National Ode to Irrigation." It is the joint product of Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, of New York City, who wrote the words, and Mr. McClellan, who composed the musical setting. It is wonderfully beautiful and a musical credit to the nation. On the tour of the Mormon Tabernacle choir to New York City, it was sung fifty-two times. Mr. McClellan is conductor of the Salt Lake Symphony Orchestra and dean of the Utah Conservatory of Music, in Salt Lake City.



JOHN J. McCLELLAN,  
The skilled organist of the famous Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, and a noted composer.

## Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the grandest Washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spotlessly clean in double-quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.  
**Any Woman Can Have a 1900 Gravity Washer on 30 Days' Free Trial**  
Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Sold on little payments. Write for fascinating Free Book today. All correspondence should be addressed to **1900 Washer Co., 291 Court Street, Birmingham, N.Y.** If you live in Canada, address Canadian 1900 Washer Co., 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.



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## Paint Without Oil

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Holster of good leather, metal gun slipped inside ready to be pulled. Holster stamped like cut, or your initial burnt on it.  
A suitable gift, certain to please young and old of both sexes. Send 5 cents today and we will send you one of these fobs by next mail. \$1.00 will bring 5 fobs.  
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**FOR RHEUMATISM**

A History of your case from your Physician is of great value to our Medical Staff. Reservations for accommodations must be made in advance. Recourse to foreign spas no longer necessary. Ample evidence to sustain this contention forwarded on application to Manager.  
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FEBRUARY FIRST, 1912

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We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

**DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalog illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard-of prices and marvelous new offers.

**ONE CENT** is all it will cost you to receive our latest art catalog illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard-of prices and marvelous new offers.

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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

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Abundant rainfall (4 in. per month) rich soil, mild winters, close Eastern markets. 10 acre farms \$275. Write today for booklet "Country Life in Virginia" (114 pages) and low excursion rates. Address: K. T. CRAWLEY, Industrial Agent, C. & O. Ry., Room 63, Richmond, Virginia. \$15.00 AN ACRE AND UP

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It will ease your Mind; I will ease your Feet. Enlarged Joints Reduced and Toes Straightened by ACHFELDT'S (Patented) "Perfection" TOE SPRING. Worn at night without inconvenience, with auxiliary appliances for day wear, sent on approval. Money refunded if not as represented. Use My Improved Instep Arch Supporter for "Flat Feet" and broken-down instep. Send outline of foot. Full particulars and advice free in plain sealed envelope. M. ACHFELDT, Foot Specialist, Dept. 111, 163 West 23rd Street, NEW YORK

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**POCKET SEWING MACHINE**

That's what Ed Hopper calls it. Sold 97 in few days. He's pleased. Retail at 100% PROFIT. Ridiculously low price. If you want a quick seller, one that gets the money easy, send now for confidential terms and FREE BOOKLET. Inside information on the agency business. A few hours a day means many a dollar in your pocket. Send a postal. Address: H. B. HARRIS, 621 E. 14th St., DAYTON, OHIO.

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## What Will Congress Accomplish?

(Continued from page 118.)

Representative McKinley, of Illinois, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee: "It is much easier to tell what should be enacted into law than it is to tell what this Congress will do. The liberal, honest and unbiased recommendation of the tariff board should be adopted. Doubtless the Democratic leaders in the House believe this, but they have too many of their party in Congress who desire to play politics to permit them to initiate a tariff bill that has any chance of becoming a law. The tariff is the issue."

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, leading insurgent, friend of La Follette: "I hope that the following issues will come before Congress—direct election of Senators, a national presidential primary law, a general parcels post, ascertainment and adoption of a legal yardstick definitely defining the legal scope of all corporations, with imprisonment to the individual breaking through the legal bounds after same are clearly determined, defined and adopted; improvement in the Federal corrupt practices act, with extension of its application to presidential campaigns; legislation providing a better system for making the people's money a more effective tool in business, more fluid in operation, more responsive to demands throughout the whole country, less possible to be centralized and hoarded up in the big money centers. The Monetary Commission, which for three years has been investigating this subject, will make its report to Congress, whose action will doubtless be determined by the completeness and the clearness of the presentation of recommended improvements, which, if adopted, shall result in direct benefit to the general welfare of the people as a whole."

Senator Fletcher, of Florida, Democrat: "A new wool schedule will be brought in, and the steel, cotton and chemical schedules will be revised. We shall have a river and harbors and a public buildings bill. Of course there will be a sundry civil bill. Senator Bourne's committee has formulated an important parcels post bill. I am opposed to the dollar-a-day pension bill. I do not believe it will pass. The Interstate Commerce Committee will probably report bills for action affecting interstate commerce and perhaps the trust question. I have no idea as to adjournment."

Representative Norris, of Nebraska, Republican insurgent: "I have no idea what Congress may accomplish."

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, Republican: "I'm not much of a forecaster, but I do not believe much will be accomplished. It will be a long session."

Representative Payne, of New York, former chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, sponsor of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill: "I'm not a prophet. Neither am I the son of a prophet."

Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee: "We expect to do some work on the tariff. The Democrats hope to keep down expenditures. They will probably attempt some other remedial measures. Our plans are not definitely formed. The work should proceed rapidly because of our labors during the extra session. All committees were selected then and everybody knows his duty. Indeed, I think that we will get through in the early part of June."

Representative Kahn, of California, Republican: "Congress will dally with the tariff. I do not think it will make much headway on the trusts. The sentiment among the members of Congress is divided on that point. There is no definite program with regard to that. I doubt whether there will be any financial legislation enacted this session, though that is a most important matter. We will probably be here until the beginning of July."

A Misanthrope.—There is no use wasting sympathy on a man who can't be happy with good health, good meals, and good weather.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Exiled.—"Why are you moving?" "We forgot to give the janitor a Christmas present."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Raising a Roof For a Rainy Day

By FRANKLIN O. KING

"Into Each Life Some Rain Must Fall," said Longfellow, and I believe You will agree with Me, Mr. Reader, that it is a Wise Man who Knows enough to Come in out of the Wet. If You haven't the Prudence and Foresight to take advantage of Good Weather and Raise a Roof for Your Family that will Protect them when the Storms come, it will be Up to Them to Find Shelter where Best They may. The wisdom of "Laying By Something for a Rainy Day," was never Better Exemplified than it is at Present, and if that Something is properly Invested in an Income-Producing Farm Home in Gulf Coast Texas, Your Children some Day Will Rise up and Call you Blessed.

How much Better off are You than Last Year, or the Year before That? How Much have You Actually Got that You could call Your Own? A little Furniture? A Piano perhaps? A Few Dollars in the Bank? And how many Weary Years has it taken You to get Together that little Mite? Don't You see how Hopeless It is? You come Home each Night a little more Tired, and Your good Wife can see the gray coming into Your Hair—if It isn't already There. Chances for Promotion grow Less and Less, as each Year is added, but Ever and Always Your Expenses seem to Grow.

The Systematic Saver Accumulates slowly, unless His Savings are Put to Work where They can Earn Something Worth While. Fifteen Hundred Dollars put into the Savings Bank will, in One Year, at 3 per cent, earn You less than Fifty Dollars. Half of Fifteen Hundred Dollars invested in One of our Ten-Acre Danbury Colony Farms, in convenient Monthly Payments (Protected by Sickness and Insurance Clauses) will Earn Freedom from Care, and that Comfort which comes from the Ability to Sit under One's "Own Vine and Fig Tree," with a certain Income Insured.

The Best Incentive to Persistent and Systematic Saving is the Desire to Get a Home. The Best Place I Know of to Get a Home is in the Rain Belt of Gulf Coast Texas, where You can Grow Three Big Money-Making Crops a Year, on the Same Soil, and where

Irrigation and Fertilization do not Eat up the Profits Your Hands Create.

If every Man who reads this would Take the Time to THINK, and the Trouble to INVESTIGATE, every Acre of our Danbury Colony Land Would be Sold Within the Next Three Months. If Every Woman who glances through this Advertisement but Knew the Plain Truth about our Part of Texas, You couldn't Keep Her away from There with a Shot-Gun, because the Woman is Primarily a Home-Seeker and a Home-Maker, and the Future of Her Children is the Great Proposition that is Uppermost in Her Mind and Heart.

Do You Know that Growers of Figs, Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a Net Profit of \$300 to \$500 an Acre in Gulf Coast Texas? Do You Know men have realized more than \$1,000 an acre Growing Oranges in Our Country? If YOU DO NOT know these things, you should read up on the subject, and you must not fail to get our Free Book, which contains nearly 100 photographs of growing Crops, etc.

What would You think of a little Town of about 1,200 People situated near our Lands, where they ship on an average of \$400,000 worth of Fruit, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, etc., a Year? During 1910 this Community shipped nearly \$100,000 worth of Strawberries alone.

We are situated within convenient shipping distance of Three Good Railroads, and in addition to this have the inestimable Advantages of Water Transportation through the Splendid Harbors of Galveston and Velasco, so that our Freight Rates are Cut Practically in Half. The Climate is Extremely Healthful and Superior to that of California or Florida—Winter and Summer—owing to the constant Gulf breeze.

Our Contract Embodies Life and Accident Insurance, and should you die, or become totally disabled, Your Family, or anyone else You name, will get the Farm without the Payment of another Penny. If You should be Dissatisfied, we will Absolutely Refund Your Money, as per the Terms of our Guarantee.

Write for our Free Book. Fill Out the Blank Space below with Your Name and Address, plainly written, and mail it to the Texas-Gulf Realty Company, 1371 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Illinois. Read It carefully, then use Your Own Good Judgment.

Please send me your book, "Independence With Ten Acres."

February 1st issue LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

**LIGHT UP!**

You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful **Bright Light Burner**. 50 candle power invisible and **unbreakable Steel Mantle**. Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and **perfectly safe**. No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.

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In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



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Don't bury your savings, but place them where they can work for you. Money should always be placed in high class securities where there is a strong probability of an increase in value.

The basis of our customers' good-will, the foundation upon which our investment business is erected, is the high quality and soundness of the securities this house recommends.

Our weekly market letter sent on request is valuable and will interest you. Also pocket-manual which answers over one thousand questions. Write for them to-day.

We will execute orders for one share or more, to be bought outright, or 10 shares and upward on margin.

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We issue

(1) A booklet, "Small Bonds For Investors." It tells what a bond is, what different kinds of bonds there are, and how to buy Small Bonds.

(2) A Pamphlet telling how to buy bonds, small or large, on the "Small Payment Plan," 20% down, the rest in monthly payments of a year or more.

(3) A list of \$100 and \$500 Bonds which we have on sale and can recommend. This list is published monthly. Write us if you are interested.

## BEYER & COMPANY

"The Hundred Dollar Bond House"  
52 William Street New York

## Would an Income Of \$200 per month

Help you to solve the problem of the future? Have you stopped to think that the purchase of one good bond each year for less than 25 years, with proper reinvestment of accumulating interest, would provide this independent and permanent income?

BUT the bond must be a good bond. There is no room for experiment or taking chances.

You will find on investigation that we take no chances when we purchase the bonds we offer.

Safety of principal is our first consideration, yield and marketability taking second place.

At your request we will send a leaflet, "How to Solve the Income Problem," and our latest corporation circular.

When you write ask for X 121.

## P. W. BROOKS & CO.

Boston 70 State St. New York 115 Broadway Augusta Maine

## Investors

Wanting to buy Listed Stocks or Bonds for investment and are not prepared to pay in full for them can arrange with us to have them carried on a reasonable margin.

Correspondence is solicited.

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Members New York Stock Exchange  
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F. H. BETHELL,  
New president of the  
Bell Telephone Com-  
pany of Pennsylvania.



A REMARKABLE WITNESS.  
Andrew Carnegie testifying before the House  
Committee at Washington, investigating United  
States Steel Corporation affairs. Mr. Carnegie's  
testimony was of the most interesting charac-  
ter and attracted world-wide attention.



S. W. STRAUS,  
One of the leading  
financiers of  
Chicago.

# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WILL the people never learn? In the brief period of less than a month this year, I have had nearly four hundred letters from my readers. One-fourth of these made inquiries regarding stocks that were absolutely worthless. They were in plantation, mining, magazine, oil and various other lines of business in which millions have been lost.

I have a number of letters from readers who express regret that they had not read my column before and been warned in time to save their money. It is amazing to consider the vast amount of money, millions piled upon millions, that has been sunk in worthless enterprises by those least able to make the sacrifice. This is a good time, therefore, to say a few things in the way of warning to every one who is inclined to be too credulous.

First of all, don't gamble on the mere chance of a thing. Don't be tempted by a promise that your dollar will be turned into \$10, \$100 or a \$1,000. It is all right to want to be rich, but take the highway. Travel the same road, well worn as it is, that those take who have secured wealth. Don't be misled by wonderful tales of wealth, and when strangers entice thee, as the proverb says, "consent thou not."

Beware of every tipster who tells you that he can make your fortune. You know very well that he must be a swindler, an impostor, a fool or an idiot. Otherwise he would make the fortune for himself. He is just as eager to get rich as you are.

Many of my readers are misled by attractive offers constantly made by tipsters. They get a little office in some big building in or near Wall Street, decorate their letterheads with a picture of the magnificent structure and make one believe that they are in the highest millionaire class. Then they offer to take the confiding customer's money and speculate with it. They ask nothing for their services except a portion of the profits.

What a clever scheme this is! The tipster takes your money and does with it precisely what you could do—that is, he buys stocks that he think may go up. If his guess is good and the stocks advance, he sells them at a profit, keeps his share of the returns and sends you the balance. In nine cases out of ten he keeps the balance, too, and gives you a promise that you will get something some other day. If he loses your money, he does not share in the losses. He simply tells you that you have missed one chance and invites you to

take another. Isn't it strange that a lot of people are fooled by this sort of game?

If you want to speculate, buy stocks that Wall Street speculators buy. Don't buy things offered by smooth-tongued agents working for a handsome commission. Don't buy stocks that are guaranteed to have a big advance. The successful Wall Street speculator never tries to make money in these sort of things. He buys stocks that have passed muster and been listed on the Exchange. Before they can be listed, the company must make a report that will justify listing. While this report is not as complete as it should be, it bars out all the wild-cat propositions by which the people are being swindled.

It is just as easy to buy listed stocks as any other. Brokers of good standing in the Stock Exchange are advertising in reputable publications and one can always open up a correspondence with a broker and have his questions freely and fully answered. The broker likes nothing better than to answer letters from a customer or from a prospective customer. If any one is timid about dealing with a broker, he can always deal through his bank or get a reference to some broker from his banker.

I speak of these things just now because, if things go well in this country this year and we have good crops, less politics and conservative presidential candidates on hopeful platforms, we may look forward, in the natural order of things, to more prosperous days. Then the stock market, following its usual course, will swing upward and the patient holder of securities will profit.

So I repeat that, if my readers want to make investments or want to speculate, they can deal with greater safety, and, in fact, only with safety, by buying the same securities that successful investors and speculators always buy.

D. New York.: Buick Oil stock is not "an investment." Never was, and in my judgment, never will be.

J. Pittsfield, Mass.: At present Va. Car. Chem. looks more attractive as a speculation than National Lead Common. Conditions may change.

E. Holgate, O.: U. S. L. & H. Common has been holding around 16 recently. It offers a fair speculation in a cheap industrial. Do not buy it on a margin.

L. South Bend, Ind.: Leave the banana stock alone. Land in Mexico is very cheap. Plantation companies that are selling stock on extravagant statements have little merit.

D. Burlington, N. J.: You can do better as an investment than to buy the bonds you quote, neither of which has a ready market. Sometimes an investor is compelled to realize.

B. St. Louis: East St. Louis and Suburban Company's Collateral Trust 5s are a first lien on all the property. According to the latest balance sheet, the bonds seem well secured, though not in the gilt-edged investment class.

S. Louisville, Ky.: I would not buy real estate in the suburbs of New York or any other city without some knowledge of its real value. A great many companies are making altogether too extravagant statements about suburban real estate.

P. St. Paul: I never heard of the Tropical Development Company. Successful speculators in Wall Street and other financial centers never buy stocks that are peddled around on absurd promises and guarantees. Why not follow the example of those who are successful?

B. Milford, Del.: Toledo, St. Louis & Western Common and Rock Island Common are purely speculative. The latter would be my preference at present. Some low-priced industrials are more attractive—Beet Sugar Common with its five per cent. dividends for instance.

Emil, Ashland, Ore.: The problem you have with your diversified Standard Oil stocks is that which many other small holders share. Wait and see what the various constituent companies do, and how the stocks settle down in a regular market. Then you can make up your mind whether to even up.

(Continued on page 131.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

## THE SEASONED BONDS of prosperous Railroad systems and Corporations of National repute pay 4 1-2 to 6%.

The present market affords opportunities for purchase at attractive prices, and in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000.

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## DO YOU BUY BONDS?

We have been dealing in safe investment bonds for over 30 years.

The bonds we offer have our unqualified recommendation.

We offer at the present time an issue of GUARANTEED bonds, TAX FREE IN NEW YORK STATE, to yield 6%.

We also offer thoroughly tried MUNICIPAL issues in denominations of \$500 to yield 6%.

Write us for offerings when you are considering February Investments.

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## OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

In purchasing our offerings of this class the investor has before him the actual results as shown from many years of successful business covering periods from 10 to 100 years.

The investor's demand for safety of principal and wide margin of safety are matters of absolute record and not problematical.

In selecting these securities the greatest of care is exercised that the future of the companies may be expected to be in keeping with their satisfactory past records.

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Ask for our NEW booklet

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"Small Denomination Bonds as Compared With Savings Bank Deposits."

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## Periodical Payment Plan

we adjust the carrying charge to conform to the interest rate on the bond, so that any bond bought on this plan at par or under becomes automatically a

## Self Carrying Security

Full particulars of this standard method of trading given in

Circular P. P. No. 72.

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## DIVIDENDS

On the Preferred Stock of the  
**UNITED STATES LIGHT & HEATING CO.**

have been paid to the extent of 17 1/2 per cent. All the available information regarding earnings and latest developments in the Company's affairs furnished on request.

We also execute orders in all other Stocks and Bonds.

Inquiries Invited.

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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York  
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## CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENTS

To yield from 4% to 6%

## \$100 and \$500 Bonds

Legal for Savings Banks.

Tax exempt in some States. Selected list on application.

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TO HOLDERS OF  
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds  
OF THE  
**Allis-Chalmers Company**

The default by the ALLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY in the payment of the coupon due January 1, 1912, on its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. bonds and the deliberation of the board of directors that the business of the company cannot be profitably continued unless additional working capital be supplied and the fixed charges reduced, render it essential that the bondholders should act unitedly for the protection of their interests and the conservation of the business and property of the company as a going concern. The company has stated that the bonds issued and outstanding in the hands of purchasers amount to \$11,148,000, and that \$800,000 in addition have been pledged as collateral for loans. It also states that the current liabilities of the company, including those for which the \$800,000 bonds are pledged, amount to \$2,670,000, and that the surplus of current assets over current debts is estimated at \$7,130,000. This estimate is assumed to be on the basis of value to a going concern. Serious loss to the bondholders, as the principal creditors of the company, may result if their interests are not properly represented and protected by a Bondholders Committee authorized to take action on their behalf. The undersigned have heretofore agreed to act as a Bondholders Protective Committee, and bondholders are again urged promptly to deposit their bonds at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, with the January 1st, 1912, coupon attached, to be held under the terms of the Bondholders Agreement of December 8, 1911, of which copies will be furnished on application to the Depository.

Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, and application will be made in due course to list these Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. The Committee has arranged with the Depository to advance to depositing bondholders the amount of the January 1st coupon upon the security of the respective bonds and coupons deposited. Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be charged by the Depository.

New York, January 2, 1912.

**JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;**  
**R. WALTER LEIGH,**  
**CHARLES W. COX,**  
**FRED. VOGEL, Jr.,**  
**JOHN H. MC CLEMENT,**  
Bondholders Committee.

**FRANKLIN L. BABCOCK, Secretary.**  
**CUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Counsel.**  
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,  
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**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers**

(Continued from page 130.)

C. Ambler, Pa.: I know of no quotation for United Stores Company stock. Ask your local bankers what they would lend on it as collateral.

E. St. Louis, Ill.: The Quebec Railways Light and Power Company reports a good surplus after payment of dividends. Any established broker will give you a quotation.

L. Buffalo, N. Y.: The Victor and Bell Crown Mining Company of Arizona, has ten claims embracing 180 acres. It is a speculative proposition and will require a good deal of money for its development.

Seven Per Cent: The telephone bonds offered to his clients by S. V. D. White, 60 Broadway, New York City, are in denominations of \$500. They net the investor about 7 per cent. Write to Mr. White for particulars.

K. Texarkana, Tex.: 1. The steel investigation now in progress will not disclose anything that will injure the steel stocks. They have more to fear from a drastic cut in the tariff. 2. K. C. S. Pfd., paying 4 per cent. is a better speculative purchase than the common.

C. Fire Island, N. Y. and S. Erie, Pa.: The company takes installment first mortgages and holds these as collateral security for its coupon bonds. Its report at the close of 1910 showed a surplus of \$1,204,000. It might be well to get a full report through a mercantile agency.

N. Y. Z. Fort Greble, R. I.: Land propositions in various sections are being offered. Many on statements obviously exaggerated. I do not advise you to buy lands in distant parts without having as much knowledge of them as you would if you were buying property near home.

F. Naugatuck, Conn.: American Can Common is not more attractive than some other industrial common stocks like Union Bag and Paper around 5, International Paper around 10, American Ice around 18, and S. S. Paper around 10. All these are speculative with possibilities in an advancing market.

Saver, Dallas, Texas: The method of buying stocks and bonds on partial payments is explained in a free booklet issued by Carlisle & Company, bankers and brokers, 74 Broadway, New York City. Any of my readers can have it if they will write to that firm for their Circular P. P., No 72, and mention Jasper.

V. So. Glens Falls, N. Y.: 1. It is a fair speculative investment. 2. I would not sacrifice either American Ice, O. & W. or Wabash Pfd. at a loss. With the strength the copper market is showing, short sales of Anaconda would not look advisable.

Steel Common with a noticeable revival in the iron industry is not an attractive short sale.

C. Salt Lake City: 1. You can buy 25 shares of any stock listed on the Exchanges. 2. T. & P. could be bought at a 50 per cent. margin. The broker's charge for interest varies according to the change in current rates. You can buy through your local banker or broker or order through a New York house as many do.

C. Davenport, Iowa: The Wood Harmon propositions have been quite successful. I do not include them in the classification to which you refer. Yet must be borne in mind that real estate values in all our cities are subject to vicissitudes. The growth of New York has been continuous. There is nothing in sight to create apprehension as to the future.

Real Estate Bonds, Rochester, N. Y.: The ten-year \$100 bonds of the New York Realty Company pay 6 per cent. They can be bought on annual payments and are exchangeable for stock. The plan is fully disclosed in Booklet No. 18, of which you can get a copy by writing to the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for it.

Mechanic, Pittsburgh, Pa.: You can buy bonds of denomination as low as \$100 and can pay \$20, down and the rest on monthly payments thus building up an investment and an income. Beyer & Company, 53 William Street, New York, make a specialty of small bonds, and will send to any of my readers copies of their free bond booklets on request. Mention Jasper.

S. St. Paul: The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, of Canada, was organized to operate in Canada under the Marconi patents. The company is in existence and operating in connection with the parent company. I presume your broker could get you a quotation, or may write to Harvey A. Willis & Company, 32 Broadway, New York City, who deal in listed and unlisted stocks.

Small Buyer, St. Louis: You can buy one share of stock or you can buy a bond for \$100. These odd lots and small bonds, especially those of public utility corporations, pay at the rate of 5 to 7 per cent. They are largely dealt in by Williams, McConnell & Coleman, 60 Wall Street, New York City. They will be glad to send an illustrative booklet to any of my readers who may ask for a copy.

Bookkeeper, Duluth: You are not obliged to pay in full for the securities. Well-established houses are always ready to arrange to carry them on margin. Walston H. Brown & Bros., members New York Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York, invite correspondence from any of my readers who would like to buy listed stocks or bonds for investment and who are not prepared to pay for them in full.

S. Flint, Mich.: I am not informed regarding the Development company and have no report available. 2. The Pacific Smelting & Mining Company controls a number of subsidiary corporations more or less intricately involved. The stock is too speculative to recommend. 3. The Tularosa Copper Company has a low-grade proposition and its capital looks excessive. You can find better stocks in which to make your investments.

Safety, San Francisco: 1. You are right in deciding to make safety the first consideration. This will give you peace of mind. 2. By following out the plan of putting away a bond or two every year you will surely lay the foundation of a fortune. 3. My readers will be especially interested in a leaflet prepared by P. W. Brooks & Company, 115 Broadway, New York, entitled "How to Solve the Income Problem." Write to Brooks & Company for their Circular X, 121.

H. Pochontas, Ill.: I certainly do not advise you to put your good money in a Mexican plantation company, in view of the unfortunate experience so many have had, in highly overcapitalized concerns of that character. The wonderful stories told about the great profits to be made in rubber, sugar, and bananas, were never realized. The promoters of one Boston company were arrested for deceiving the public, and getting millions of hard-earned money for a proposition that was well-nigh worthless.

Stung, Atlanta, Ga.: 1. Your experience with the oil stock may be worth all it cost. Hereafter deal only in securities in which experienced investors on Wall Street deal. 2. Industrial companies will pay you a higher rate of interest. 3. You can make your savings yield from 5 to 7 per cent. by buying shares of well-established industrial companies. Write to Turner, Tucker & Company, 111 Broadway, New York City, for their special circular, giving the earnings, dividends, price and other facts concerning old established manufacturing companies.

C. Napa, Calif.: 1. You can send your money to a broker with instructions to buy and sell at his discretion, but brokers prefer to have their customers indicate their own preferences. 2. Members of the New York Stock Exchange are as you say, "supposed to be solid, responsible business men." Failures among them are more infrequent than in any other line of business. 3. The quotations telegraphed from the New York Stock Exchange throughout the country are identical whether printed in San Francisco or Boston.

Good Interest, Providence, R. I.: Six per cent. investments are easier secured in the West and South than in the East, because money is in greater demand in newer sections. Six per cent. bonds in large and small denominations have been placed for many years by S. W. Straus & Company, mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Building, Chicago. This firm announces that it repurchases its securities when requested, thus making them readily convertible into cash. Their illustrated booklet of information can be had by any of my readers who will write to Straus & Co., for their Circular No. F. 6.

Tenderfoot, Denver, Col.: 1. There is no reason why you should not make money in Wall Street as others have done, but you must first learn something of its ways. Read the financial articles in the

daily papers and study business conditions in your own way. Send for free circulars and booklets of information that established bankers and brokers offer. Pay no attention to tipsters and those who promise a great deal for little. Deal only with conservative houses. 2. Odd lots mean lots smaller than 100 shares. Write to John Muir & Company, members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, N. Y., for their free Circular B, on "Odd Lots." 3. Speculation and Investment, Des Moines, Iowa: If you want to combine speculation with investment you can do it either by purchasing a well-established preferred industrial stock, actively traded in on the Exchange, or by buying a bond of some concern that offers participation in the earnings. The American Finance & Securities Company, 5 Nassau Street, New York City, is offering a 6 per cent. first mortgage bond, secured by valuable timber lands. These bonds are in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 and net the investor something over 6 per cent. Write to the Securities Company for their Circular E, for full particulars.

D. Rockland Lake, N. Y.: 1. The plan of offering stock in companies to merchants in a certain line is sometimes employed by those who seek to obtain capital with which to promote an enterprise. If the enterprise succeeds, all is well. If it fails, the stockholders bear the loss. I do not regard such propositions as offering "a conservative investment."

2. I know of no "absolutely safe" stocks that will yield 6 per cent. The glitzy "absolutely safe" securities seldom yield more than 4 1/2 per cent. When they pay higher, they have a speculative element, though in the end, they may prove to be entirely safe.

Chancer, Seattle: Two industrial preferred stocks promising an advance are U. S. L. & H. Pfd., paying 7 per cent. and selling around 85, and American Tobacco Pfd., paying 6 per cent. and recently selling around 108. I called attention to the latter when it sold nearer par. You can get information about either of these, by writing to Lesley & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York City. You can buy any number of shares from one upward. U. S. L. & H. Common has been selling around 16. It pays no dividends, but it is much cheaper than most industrial stocks of its class. If U. S. L. & H. is listed the shares will probably sell higher because they will be more active.

Hopeful Trenton, N. J.: 1. If you are hopeful of the future of the country and believe that pros-

perity is bound to return, you can easily carry out your plan of buying securities on a margin and paying for them as you have surplus funds to do so. I advise you to buy investment securities no matter what plan you may follow. 2. Write to Alexander & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 47 Exchange Place, New York, for their railroad and industrial Pocket Manual. It has a lot of information that every investor and speculator can use. A copy will be sent free to any of my readers who will write to Alexander & Company for it and mention Jasper.

Stockholder, Chicago, Ill.: 1. The American Chicopee Company reported a surplus over dividend payments last year of over \$400,000 which was regarded as very satisfactory. The management seems to be enterprising, vigorous and successful. The stock is now so scattered that control is not vested in a few large holders as it formerly was.

2. The matter of the contract with the New York Curtain Company and others was not brought up nor was demand made for an investigation. 3. Address your inquiry directly to Henry Rowley, Secretary of the Company, Metropolitan Tower, New York. 4. I have no doubt that the stockholders could organize such a committee as you suggest if there was a general demand for it and thus secure representation of the minority.

T. Canal Zone: 1. Investment bonds highly recommended by the National City Bank, of New York, but which are issued in denominations of not less than \$1,000 are the refunding 4s of the Illinois Central Railroad, which at 90 1/2, and interest yield about 4.17; the 4 1/2s gold Equipment Trust Certificates of the New York Central which yield a little over 4 1/2 per cent. and the Rock Island first refunding 4s which around 90 yield 4 1/2 per cent. You can buy these directly through the National City Bank, of New York, by writing to the Hon. Frank Vanderlip, President, and mentioning that you are a reader of LESLIE'S. This bank also recommends the Seaboard Air Line 4s which at 83 yield nearly 5 per cent. interest, and the Associated Simmons Hardware Company's 5s on a basis to yield a little over 5 per cent. A circular of information regarding these securities can be had from the bank. 2. I also advise you to write to Spencer, Trask & Company, 43 Exchange Pl., New York City, for the bond circulars they have specially prepared for their customers. It would be profitable if you would write to the other stock exchange houses who offer to send bond and stock circulars to desirable customers.

(Continued on page 133.)

**Impartial Investment Advice**

One of the hardest things to get is good, sound advice on investment matters that is entirely without prejudice or personal interest. But you can get it if you go to the right place.

"INVESTMENTS" is an independent, authoritative publication giving each month a digest of all the important investment and financial facts and events—

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You must be in good health; under fifty years of age, and your occupation must put you in class "Preferred" as occupations are classified by Accident Companies.

We cannot tell you in this advertisement about Special Payments for Loss of Hand, Foot or Eye; Both Hands, Feet or Eyes; Fees for Surgical Operations; Hospital Expenses; Payments for Partial as well as Total Loss of Time with payments every eight weeks, or payments of fixed amounts in advance of recovery for certain stated injuries by which this insurance protects your income.

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Whether you insure for One Thousand or Fifty Thousand the cost is proportionately the same.

**PROTECT YOUR INCOME.**

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Accident and Liability Department

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**OLD COINS—\$7.75 PAID FOR RARE DATE**  
1833 Quarters. \$20 for a \$1-2. Keep all money dated  
before 1884, and send 10c at once for new Illustrated  
Coin Value Book, 4x7. It may mean your fortune.  
Clark & Co., Coin Dealers, Box 31, LeRoy, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**SUEDE LEATHER PILLOW COVERS, 28" x 28"**  
(fringed and laced, \$2.75 prepaid. Colors, (Brown &  
Russet), (Wine & Olive), (Red & Grey), (Wine &  
Grey), (Blue & Tan), (Purple & Fawn). Geo. H.  
Griswold Co., Norwood, Mass.

## Oriental Novelties on the New York Stage.

(Continued from page 123.)

press agents well provided with effective photographs for publication.

The dancer who turns a cartwheel or a handspring or a somersault accomplishes something that cannot be attained in a day. I do not in the least admire the dancers who perform in this unnatural manner, but I admit that their persistency and hours of practice devoted to accomplishing such feats are worthy of recognition. Those who have seen the famous Baccachelle dance performed by Michael Mordkin and Made-moiselle Pavlova cannot but admit that more than half of the effect is achieved by the display of yards of chiffon held over their heads as a canopy, garlands of flowers and the light and music which accompany their entrance. It is true that they are graceful. So is almost any one fortunate enough to be of moderate weight, when clad in a single garment which falls in graceful lines. I do not mean to say that I do not like the Russian dancers and their dancing. I do. But I cannot laud them as being anywhere near as wonderful as they have been pronounced by enthusiasts.

Speaking of the Winter Garden play-ers—why is Harry Pilcer permitted to make himself obnoxiously conspicuous in a chorus number in which he tries to dance. Who is Harry Pilcer, anyway? To judge by his performance, he is an amateur of the most pronounced type; yet he is permitted to jolly the audience, the leader of the orchestra and the principal players in the cast, as well as the chorus. In short, he is what in slang parlance would be called "fresh." He may be on the stage to win a bet or he may be a relative of the management. Whatever the cause of his appearance may be, it is obviously unfair to audiences as well as to his stage associates to inflict his "freshness" upon them for a period of ten minutes in the Gaby Glide.

With the exception of the Gaby Glide, it is only fair to say that the Winter Garden furnishes the best variety entertainment that can be found on this side of the Atlantic. Anybody with a fagged brain and disgruntled spirit can always rely upon being cheered at this theater.

## PLAYS TO WHICH ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.**  
50c. per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles.

New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

Bunty Pulls The Strings	Collier's Theatre
Bird of Paradise	Maxine Elliot's
The Garden of Allah	Century
A Butterfly on the Wheel	39th St.
The Talker	Harris
The Rose of Panama	Daly's
Sumurun	Casino
Disraeli	Wallack's
The Little Millionaire	Cohan
Nazimova	Lyceum
The Woman	Republic
The Return of Peter Grimm	Belasco
The Return from Jerusalem	Hudson
The Quaker Girl	Park
William Collier	Fulton
The First Lady of the Land	Gaiety
The Senator Keeps House	Garrick
Kismet	Knickerbocker
Elevating a Husband	Liberty
The Million	Herald Square
Wedding Trip	Broadway
Ethel Barrymore	Empire

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 131.)

L. Morristown, O.: I do not regard it as a good investment. Buy something listed on the Stock Exchange.  
G. Canal Zone: The Cities Service Company is a holding Company controlling gas and electric companies in Denver, Spokane, and other places. Prominent men are among the directors and dividends on the common and preferred are being earned. Of course, public utility corporations are subject to the vicissitudes of legislation and have a speculative element.

W. New York: Inside selling from an unrecognized source has apparently affected Union Pacific. Some believe that this is inspired by fear of competition from the Panama Canal and new transcontinental railway combination by Hill and Gould interests. I would not sacrifice the stock at a loss and believe it can be bought safely on a scale down.

S. Hagerstown, Md.: Western Pacific First 5s ought to be well secured if prosperous conditions return. I do not put them in the investment class, however. If anything should happen to the D. & R. G. it would affect the guarantee of the latter, but many regard this as a negligible factor. Missouri Pacific 4s ought to come next to Western Pacific 5s. From the stock market standpoint Union Pacific stock would look more attractive than Western Pacific bonds at present.

C. Napu, Cal.: 1. Preferred stock is preferred both as to assets and dividends. Therefore, it stands ahead of the common. 2. You can make your investment safely through a national bank. 3. Buying on margin is when you pay only a part of the cost of the securities, leaving the broker to carry you on the balance. 4. A laboring man can invest in a small way. Some brokers accept small amounts, pay interest on the same until \$100 or more has been accumulated, with which an investment can be made. Write to Beyer & Co., 52 William Street, N. Y., for their booklet on "Small Bonds for Investors."

H. Hagerstown, Md.: I have frequently advised my readers to be very careful regarding investments in so-called suburban lots on Long Island, New Jersey, and elsewhere. So many land companies have been organized, most of them on a very extravagant basis, that it is impossible to keep track of them all. Be careful to buy real estate that you have real knowledge of. Take no stranger's word for it. Printer's ink is cheap and the bigger the fraud, as a rule, the bigger the falsehoods he will tell. When parties give a national bank as a reference, it is easy to follow this up by writing to the reference. If a mercantile agency report can be secured it will give you information of value.

New York, January 25, 1912 JASPER.

## Don't Wait to "Get a Chance."

While trav'ling down life's hurrying stream,  
And singing as you go;  
You meet some travellers, who seem  
Filled to the brim with woe.  
They are the derelicts of life,  
The butt of circumstance,  
Who lost their footing in the strife,  
While waiting for "a chance."  
And if you stop to ask them why  
Life's good they've seemed to miss,  
It's more than likely their reply  
Will run along like this:  
"You see I never had a show,  
How can a chap advance,  
Who finds the pulling hard and slow,  
And never gets "a chance."  
Why doesn't one who's got the gift  
Of talk, who's really good  
At argument, start in and lift  
These wallowers in the mud.  
And show them that the world's great plan  
Of progress and finance,  
Makes no provision for the man  
Who waits to "get a chance."  
How they, who reach life's loftiest heights  
And win the very best,  
Must stay awake, and study nights  
How they may fiercely wrest,  
By grip of brain and force of fist,  
From adverse circumstance,  
The good things that those folks have missed,  
Who waited for "a chance."

HELEN MERRITT.

## The Old Cedar Chest.

FASHIONS come and go. They are new to-day and old to-morrow. But some things endure. The craze for old furniture, old china and antiques of every kind is now followed by a revival of interest in the old cedar chest, always one of the treasures of our grandmothers. The usefulness of these chests as a preserver of woolen fabrics and furs, which was questioned at one time, has again been re-established, and the cedar chest, with its delightful odor, is finding its place again in the best equipment of the household. Evidence of this is found in the fact that the manufacture of these chests has become an established industry in North Carolina, where red cedar is found. The growing scarcity of this fragrant wood bids fair to make the cedar chest more valuable as time goes by—a fact that purchasers are not forgetting.

Shop and the world shops with you.—  
Chicago Daily News.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

# When You Shave Think of HINDS

## Honey and Almond CREAM



Even a "good shave" leaves the skin in a sensitive, weakened condition, easily roughened by wind and weather, and made susceptible to infection.

*An antiseptic, healing lotion should be applied AFTER EVERY SHAVE to protect the skin from the injuries to which it is exposed.*

No other preparation is as excellent for this purpose as Hinds Honey and Almond Cream.

It stops the smart at once, heals the cuts, prevents infection and keeps the skin soft and smooth.

Unexcelled for

**CHAPPED HANDS and FACE  
WINDBURN COLD SORES  
CHILBLAINS ERUPTIONS**

Try it BEFORE shaving—it helps wonderfully in softening the beard and reducing the irritation.

Price 50c. in bottles, from dealers everywhere, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, if not obtainable.  
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**Beautiful Art Calendar,**

Postpaid

Size 11 x 46 inches—no advertising on front. This 1912 Hinds Cream Girl Art Panel is exquisite in style and color; full of life and interest. You will like it, and so will your friends. Write now as our supply is limited.

**10c**

A. S. HINDS,

97 West Street,

Portland, Maine

Advertising of Advertising—A Series of Weekly Talks—No. 4



## The Confusion of Goods

You have heard the story of the old lady who made up a batch of mince and apple pies. Wishing to be able to distinguish one kind from the other, she marked the mince pies "T. M." for "tis mince," and the apple pies "T. M." for "taint mince."

But mark this. What she did innocently, ignorantly, many an unfair competitor of the honest trader is doing designedly, maliciously.

Envy, coveting the success of the maker of a well advertised article, they copy his trade-mark and his packages, not completely, but just enough to insure confusion. In this way "Electric-Silicon" was made to pass for "Electro-Silicon"; "Cellonite" for "Celluloid"; "Apollonis" for "Apollinaris"; "Cottoleo" for "Cottolene"; "Gold Drop" for "Gold Dust"; "Maizharina" for "Maizena," and "Iwanta" for "Unecda."

for "Maizena," and "Iwanta" for "Unecda."

But words are not the only things the trade pirates use for ensnaring victims. The copying of the colors, the designs, the sizes and forms of packages serves them equally well, or better. Red has been known to pass for blue even though the packages differed in size and form, when the designs were similar. And as for lettering, when the color is the same, well, suppose you compare some "just as goods" with well advertised brands. You will be amazed.

A safe rule to follow is to insist on getting what you ask for, and look twice to be sure you have the genuine. Failing to do so, "Buffalo" has been sent home and accepted by women ordering "Gold Dust."

*Alta H. H. H.*

Advertising Manager  
**LESLIE-JUDGE CO.**

Picture Offer—An attractive picture, suitable for framing, will be sent postage-paid to each person who makes a reply to this coupon.

Leslie-Judge Company, New York  
I find I save much time and am much better satisfied when I buy advertised goods. I would like to see more advertising in  
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The W.M. Mullins Co.  
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fragrance  
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AMERICA.

elling, New York

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed. A personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

**THE HAZARD** of fraternity or so-called insurance societies was shown again the other day, when 800 representatives of various "camps" of the Modern Woodmen of America met in Chicago, "to begin the re-rating of the 1,200,000 members of that order." This meeting was made necessary by the passage of laws by sixteen State Legislatures, requiring all such fraternal orders to collect from their members rates that will really insure the payment of policies or obligations issued by them. No more striking illustration of the difference between old-line insurance companies, whose methods have been worked out scientifically, and these fraternal orders, whose assessments are constantly subject to revision, could be furnished. In old-line insurance the premium rate on a policy is fixed at its beginning and is never subject to change, the insured always knowing the exact obligation he is to meet. Moreover, as the policy goes on, he begins after a time to realize from dividends allotted. Conditions as to assessment insurance are practically the reverse.

S. Charles Town, W. Va.: The American National Life of Lynchburg was organized about seven years ago. Its business has grown rapidly but has been secured at a pretty high cost.

J. Minneapolis: The Minnesota Mutual makes an excellent report but is not one of the largest companies. Expenses of management seem to be moderate.

Chicago: I have frequently and fully expressed myself as a non-believer in assessment insurance. I have not changed my opinion for reasons frequently given.

W. Sharon, Pa.: In companies organized within a recent period, expenses of management must naturally be generous because every new business requires liberal expenditures for its successful establishment. Agents are inclined to make greater concessions than those of well-established concerns. All of this adds to the expense of the insurance. For this reason, the conservative course is to patronize well-established companies that are run at minimum cost and are thus enabled to make the best returns.

C. Philadelphia: 1. The New York Life plan is one of the best, as far as protection and options are concerned. 2. I know of none.

L. Ritzville, Wash.: Recent statements in reference to the sale of insurance stocks show that earnings of the business have been grossly exaggerated so much so that the public has been warned not to be misled. You can find a better investment.

P. Flushing, N. Y.: It is always safe to divide your insurance between companies that you prefer, on the principle that it is "better not to carry all one's eggs in one basket."

D. Great Falls, Mont.: The Montana Life was organized only a year or two ago. It is hardly fair to compare it with the old and well-established companies, which, of course, would have the preference.

D. Memphis, Tenn., and B. Marion, Kans.: The Great Eastern Casualty Co. reports a handsome surplus and a large and increasing business.

T. H. L. Hudson, N. Y.: I have always believed in old-line insurance. If it cost more than assessment insurance at the start, it pays more in the end.

C. Kansas City, Mo.: Write to the Travelers, Hartford, Conn., one of the oldest and strongest of the accident companies and you will have no reason to worry over your policy.

O. Roanoke, Va.: The Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia stands well.

S. Belle Vernon, Pa.: The Meridian Life of Indianapolis, established in 1897, makes a favorable report of its condition, though it is by no means one of the largest companies.

W. M. New York: The Equitable Fire has in no way interfered with the company's prospects or prosperity.

D. New York: If you are insurable it would be advisable to make a change. Write to the Travelers, Hartford, Conn., stating your age and asking for terms of their low cost policy.

M. Flushing, L. I.: I think well of the Massachusetts Mutual Life. It might be advisable to divide your insurance.

K. Temple, Texas: The Southland Life has been established only three or four years and it has hardly had time to demonstrate its competitive power in a field where the fittest survive.

G. Muncie, Ind.: Do not mix up life insurance with stock speculation. They do not go well together.

B. M. K. Reese, Mich.: The Michigan Mutual is the oldest and best established on your list.

*Hermit*

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**J. T. HARAHAAN**, former president of the Illinois Central Railway, together with F. O. Melcher, second vice-president of the Rock Island Railroad, E. B. Pierce, general solicitor of that road, and Eldridge E. Wright, an attorney of Memphis, Tenn., the son of Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War, were killed, on January 22d, in a railroad wreck at Kimmunity, Ill. Mr. Harahan had for many years been a conspicuous figure in railroad circles, having worked up from the bottom. Since giving up the active management of the Illinois Central, he had made his home in Montclair, N. J.

Henry Labouchere, the founder of the London Weekly Truth and for forty

years a widely known member of Parliament, died at his villa in Florence, Italy, on January 16th.

William H. Dexter, originator of the first national insurance company, died in Worcester, Mass., on January 20th, in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Dexter's philanthropic activities gained for him a wide publicity.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin C. Lippincott, one of the oldest and most prominent clergymen of the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died, on January 19th, at Ocean Grove, N. J. Dr. Lippincott was well known throughout the Northwest, where he held pastorates for many years.

Charles James Stanley Howard, tenth Earl of Carlisle, died in London, on January 20th. He was better known as Lord Morpeth, and was for more than six years Unionist member of Parliament for South Birmingham. His mother is a prominent suffragist.

Ann W. Penniman, 100 years old, a direct descendant of Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower, died at her home in Brookline, on January 20th.

### The Problem of High Prices.

**T**HERE is danger of overworking the commission method of investigation. For every question, some one is ready to propose an investigation by a commission of experts. Many problems can be settled without expensive governmental commissions, and it is educational for the people to deal with them first hand.

The rise in the cost of living, a question affecting every man's pocketbook, has been freely discussed from all angles by the press and by the people through the press, and not a little light has been thrown upon it. It has been seen that there are many factors to be considered, some social, some economic, some local or national in their scope, and others as wide as civilization itself. The latter fact, incontrovertible as it is, has not, however, silenced the voices of demagogues, who seek to put the blame on the trusts or the protective tariff, according as the one or the other happens to suit their purpose. It is now proposed to make an international investigation of this international soaring of prices. At the suggestion of Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, famous for the fight he has led against tuberculosis, the American Economic Association has voted to appeal to President Taft to invite the Powers of the world to join in the creation of an international commission to study the question of high prices. Such an investigation would include nations which have so-called trusts and those which have not, those which have tariffs and those which have free trade, those which are largely manufacturing and those which are principally agricultural, those which export more than they import and those which import more than they export, those nations, like Japan, whose people want but little, and those, like the United States, whose people want everything in sight. A universal, non-partisan commission, composed of men of intelligence, ought to be able to locate the causes of the era of high prices, to throw light, too, upon remedies, or to suggest means of adjustment if the conditions promise to be permanent.

**The Play-boy.**—"Are you first in anything at school, Earlie?"  
"First out of the building when the bell rings."

Drink  
**ARMOUR'S**  
**TOP NOTCH GRAPE JUICE**  
"Mother Earth's Best Offering"

## LESLIE'S PRESIDENTIAL VOTING CONTEST

(See page 116)

My choice for the next president of the United States is

In 1908 I voted for.....  
Name.....  
City.....  
State.....

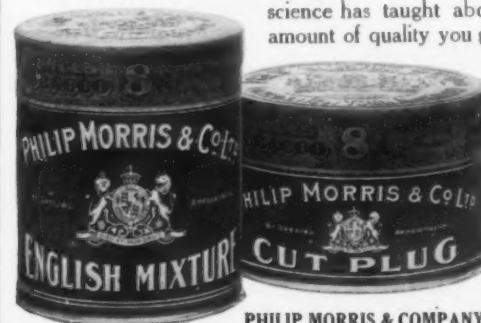
In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



## PHILIP MORRIS English Mixture and Cut Plug

Here's joy for the smoker—and all in the aroma's distance. Philip Morris on the tin is an assurance of that. The contents is the fulfilment of the promise—for nothing yet branded Philip Morris ever disappointed.

The price of Philip Morris English Mixture or Cut Plug is \$2.00 the pound in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 tins. More, of course, than "scrappings" cost—but the difference is in the smoke. You're the winner after all—in either brand you learn what the Englishman knows about smoking tobacco, what science has taught about cleanliness, what a vast amount of quality you get for the price.



If you are a pipe lover, release a quarter for a trial of either brand. Afterwards, there's peace, happiness and smoke contentment in store for you.

Will you mail that 25c today if your dealer cannot supply you?

PHILIP MORRIS & COMPANY, Ltd., 420 W. Broadway, New York

## ILLINOIS — the Best Watch on Earth — Now Sold on CREDIT

For the first time in history the great genuine Illinois Watch is now sold by mail on the easy payment plan. No man or woman need be, nor should be, without a famous Illinois Watch. This is the greatest public triumph of a decade—a believed impossibility made possible. It will revolutionize the watch business. Just think of owning the world-renowned Illinois, and paying for it as you please. For over 40 years the Illinois has been acknowledged the standard—the one great conspicuous watch value—the one watch chosen and worn by the great men and women of our nation.

**A Guarantee That Means Something**  
Part for part—in accuracy, in wear, finish, beauty, quality of material and workmanship, and every other feature, the Illinois is superior to any other watch at the price. Both the makers and we stand back of this remarkable time-piece with an ironclad, legal, broad guarantee—a guarantee that means something—that protects you in every respect—that assures you of the best watch on earth.

**Largest Watch Distributors**  
For over 35 years we have sold all kinds of watches and honestly can say that we have never seen a watch—at any price—equal in quality to the marvelous Illinois.

**How We Save You Money** This famous Illinois will cost you less than inferior makes. Nowhere else can you buy a genuine Illinois on credit—we are the exclusive credit distributors. If you buy from us, you'll get it on approval—you take no risk—you have our guarantee and the maker's and you can pay as you please. No dealer can under-sell us even for all cash on. **Free Book** describing this great Illinois watch—reproducing many handsome styles. It's worth owning. Address **The American Watch Company of St. Louis** Dept. 206 St. Louis, Mo.



## TRAVELING SALESMEN

AND SALESWOMEN EARN FROM \$1,000 TO \$5,000 A YEAR AND THEIR EXPENSES. We will teach you to be an expert Salesman or Saleswoman by mail in eight weeks and our Free Employment Bureau will assist you to secure a good position where you can earn good wages while you learn Practical Salesmanship. We cannot begin to supply the demand for our students. If you want to enter the best paid, most independent profession in the world, write today for our handsome free catalog, "A Knight of the Grip," also testimonial letters from hundreds of students we have recently placed in good positions; list of positions now open and full particulars of the special offer we are now making new students. Address our nearest office, Dept. 180 **NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION** CHICAGO, NEW YORK, KANSAS CITY, SEATTLE, NEW ORLEANS, TORONTO

**STAMPS**—Stamp Album and 155 All Diff. Rare incl. China (dragon), Malay (tiger), Rhodesia, Tasmania (l'dscape), Jamaica (w't'rail), etc., only 10c; 1000 mixed for only 10c. 1000 hinges 5c. 112 p. List, coupons, etc., free. Acts. w't'd. 50c. We Buy Stamps. Russian Stamp Co., St. Louis, Mo.



# With the Intrepid Flyers



AVIATION GROUNDS AT VAL BUENO, IN THE SUBURBS OF MEXICO CITY.

Harriet Quimby flying in her Bleriot type monoplane at the aviation meet held incident to the festivities in honor of the inauguration of President Madero.

**DIFFICULTY OF FLYING IN MEXICO.**  
**M**EXICO CITY is a little over 7,300 feet above sea level. The air is very dry and, therefore, very light. Although there were many days when the wind did not even lift the leaves on the trees, it was impossible for the aviators who were taking part in the festivities incident to President Madero's inauguration to fly. The thin air furnished little or no support for the aeroplanes. The propeller of my machine made the same number of revolutions that it had been making when I flew it at sea level, and the Gnome engine pulled the same number of pounds; yet there seemed to be a lack of power. James A. McCurdy and Charles F. Willard, both of whom had Curtiss biplanes, were unable to fly at any time during the meet. Mr. Willard failed to get his machine off the ground when he tried at a later period in Guadalajara, Mexico, where he went with the intention of giving exhibitions. In Guadalajara, which is 2,000 feet lower than Mexico City, atmospheric conditions were such that it was necessary to hold the exhibitions between the hours of nine and nine-thirty in the morning, when the air was heavier. The enthusiasm with which aviation and everything pertaining to the science are received in parts of Mexico where flying has not become an old story may be judged by the fact that the early morning exhibitions attracted throngs of visitors. Even the Archbishop of Mexico did not consider it beneath his dignity to attend the meet at that early hour.

Among the aviators at the Mexico City meet were Captain Patrick Hamilton and George M. Dyott. The former had a thirty Anzani engine in a Deperdussin monoplane, and the latter had a seven-cylinder Anzani engine in his passenger-carrying Deperdussin. It was only on rare occasions that Captain Hamilton could get off the ground at all, and one day, when he did encounter conditions favorable enough to enable him to get up a few hundred feet, he cut through a space of rarified air which, with his small-powered engine, proved disastrous. Captain Hamilton and his flying machine turned a somersault in the air and reached the ground, the machine wings down and the pilot pinioned under the chassis. By some miracle Captain Hamilton was not injured, although his monoplane was wrecked. At Guadalajara Miss Mathilde Moisant suffered the same kind of accident in her monoplane. Through an unfortunate landing the machine turned a complete flip-flap, badly wrecking it and pinning its pilot underneath, but without, I am happy to say, injuring her in the least, beyond a nervous shock.

## POPULAR AVIATION TOPICS.

A feature which attracted comment from visitors at the aviation salon which recently closed in Paris was that there were practically no freak machines exhibited this year. As a rule, at exhibitions there are types of machines displayed which none but inventors themselves could hope to class among possible air vehicles. The idea of painting aeroplanes dull green and slate color, making them practically invisible when a thousand feet up, is being received favorably by air men. There has been a great deal of discussion among aviators and laymen as to the relative merits of the biplane and the monoplane. As I fly a monoplane Bleriot type, I am naturally inclined more favorably toward the monoplane. That my inclination is justified may be pointed out in the fact that in the Paris salon there were on exhibition only fifteen biplanes to thirty-nine monoplanes. This clearly indicates the predominant position for military purposes at present held by the monoplane. If



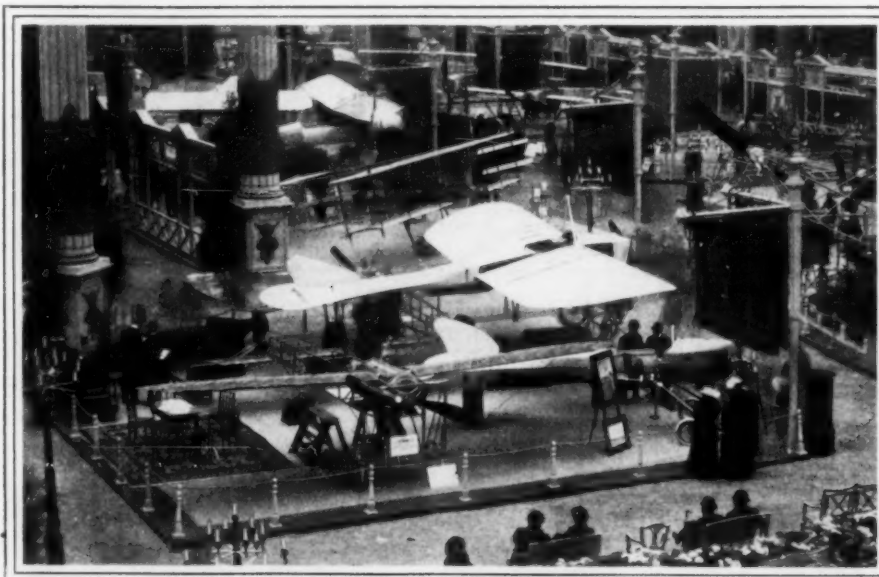
FRENCH AVIATOR HILEN,

In his Nieuport monoplane in which he flew 800 miles in fourteen hours and seven minutes.



ANDRE HOUPERT FLYING OVER THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Mr. Houpert made the most notable flight of the aviation meet held in Mexico city, the latter part of November and early December last. He was subsequently injured while flying in one of the small cities of Mexico.



THE GREATEST AVIATION EXPOSITION EVER HELD.

General view of the aeronautical exhibition recently held at Paris. An unusual variety of practical flying machines was shown. Fish and bird types were in evidence. The white machine in the foreground is a Bleriot monoplane one hundred horse power and of latest model.

the monoplane is considered the best type of machine for use in war, it naturally follows that it is also the best in time of peace.

Speaking of the monoplane for use in war, I noticed in one of the New York daily papers a statement made by Hudson Maxim, to the effect that the time is not far off when we shall have a flying army, twenty thousand strong. Twenty thousand monoplanes in the air at one time would undoubtedly prove an interesting sight; but even more interesting than seeing these monoplanes in the air would it be to see them land in safety. Just how this could be done—unless, indeed, they all landed in the desert or each machine was equipped with a hydroplane attachment, enabling them to land in the ocean—I cannot imagine. A monoplane requires, at the very shortest distance, one hundred and fifty feet in which to land with safety.

Despite the handicap which an aerial army would necessarily encounter with the present lack of facilities, including landing and supply stations, the United States army air fleet is growing. According to a recent dispatch from Washington, D. C., "Before the end of the fiscal year, the army will own twenty aeroplanes, distributed among army posts, including the Philippines. General Allen, chief signal officer, is asking Congress for an appropriation to buy as many more machines next year. Plans for making the aeroplane a commercial and pleasure vehicle are under way. Herman A. Metz, ex-comptroller of New York City, and his associates intend operating a line of passenger airships in the vicinity of New York. Mr. Metz applied to the Atlantic City council for permission to build a terminal station near Atlantic City. It is quite within the possibilities that next summer New Yorkers will be able to take an aerial trip to this favorite seaside resort.

## LUXURY IN AVIATION.

A limousine monoplane of the Bleriot type and equipped with a 140-horse-power Gnome motor has recently been completed in the Bleriot factory. The limousine part of the machine is not unlike that of an automobile, the walls are padded to obviate any jolts from rough landings, and a speaking tube runs from the interior to the aviator's seat. The limousine monoplane is now in Pau, France, where it will soon be given a flying test.

## PASSENGER-CARRYING RECORDS.

George W. Beatty, who is one of the most reliable aviators in this country, has established an American record for passenger carrying. In his Wright biplane, weighing 900 pounds, he carried three passengers over a ten-mile stretch at Nassau Boulevard, Long Island. The combined weight of passengers and pilot was 544 pounds. From France comes the news that the French aviator Prevost, driving a monoplane and carrying two passengers, rose to an altitude of 7,200 feet, thereby establishing a 1912 record in France for altitude with a passenger-carrying machine. The world's record for passenger carrying was won the twenty-fourth of March last year, when R. Sommer flew 12,000 yards with twelve passengers. At the same time that Sommer won his record, L. Breguet, another Frenchman, carried eleven passengers for over a mile in a biplane which he had made himself. A remarkable passenger-carrying test was made by H. Wyman, at Rheims, in January last year, when he flew thirty-seven miles. G. Bussin, also French, remained in the air for seventeen hours and twenty-eight minutes with four passengers. The time when flying machines shall be regular vehicles for transportation now seems near.

HARRIET QUIMBY



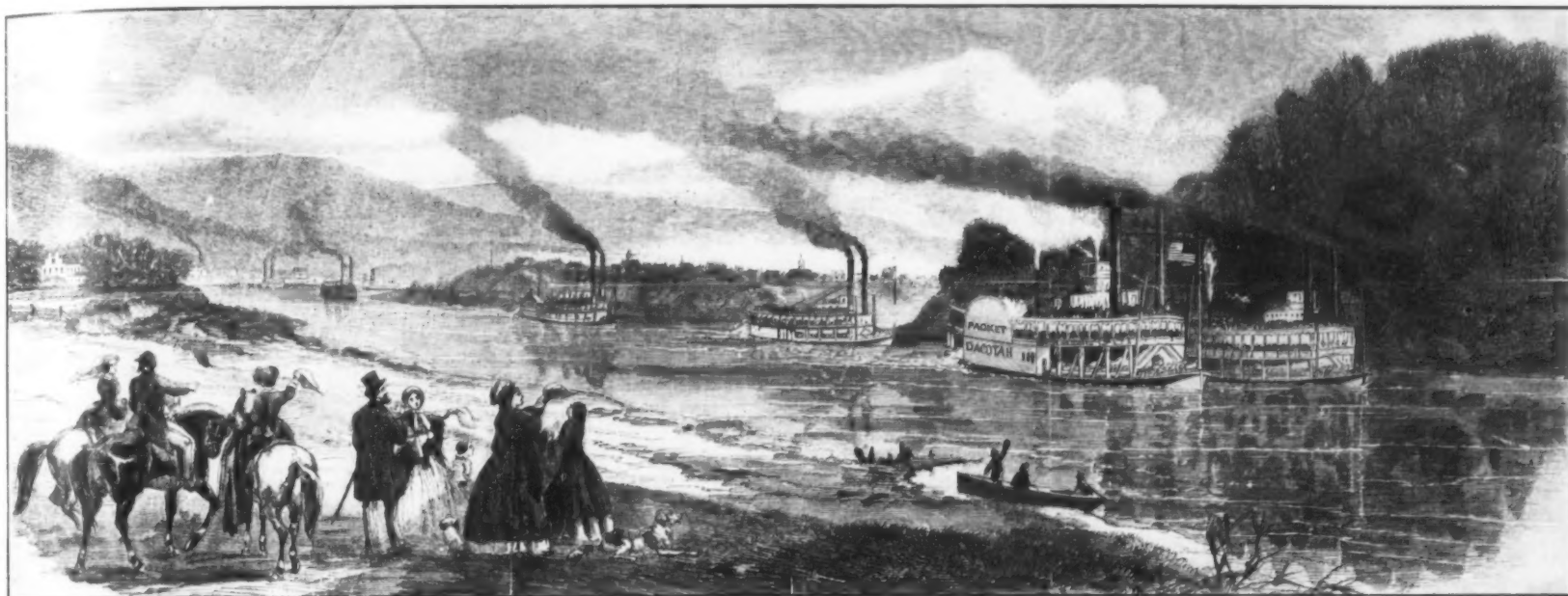
# War Scenes of Fifty Years Ago

Pictures from Leslie's Weekly of February 1, 1862

Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.



**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—Leslie's does not pretend the story of the Civil War it is republishing after a lapse of half a century is accurate in the light of to-day. It merely is giving its readers the benefit of its files and retelling the story of the war as it was recorded over fifty years ago, during the progress of the great conflict. Doubtless many errors crept in. Newspapers to-day, with all their superior advantages in news gathering, make mistakes. Our Southern readers must remember that Leslie's during the Civil War was strong in its support of the Union cause, and its reports of the news disclose this. In republishing the story of the war, there is no intention to give offense. This is a united country, and North and South stand together in allegiance to one flag. Those who wore the gray fought for a cause they believed was right and to-day are honored with the wearers of the blue. Leslie's is reprinting the account of the notable battles as it finds them in its wartime files. Our readers should remember this.



Campaign in Kentucky.—United States troops steaming up the Cumberland River.  
From a sketch by our special artist.

## The State of the Nation as It Appeared Fifty Years Ago.

From Leslie's Weekly of February 1, 1862.  
**THE CAPTURE OF BILOXI.**

The capture of Biloxi, a town on the mainland opposite Ship Island, Miss., is confirmed by the following dispatch, published in the *Memphis Appeal* of January 2d: "The enemy came near Biloxi yesterday morning. Two United States officers, with sixty men, landed in small boats and demanded of Captain Farrell, commanding, to surrender any property of the United States, together with the munitions of the Confederacy, if any such there might be, giving Farrell one hour to decide. Farrell surrendered and the United States commodore took two cannon. They said Butler and his command were at Ship Island. Biloxi is considered as a possession of the Federals. They are momentarily expecting to occupy it." Biloxi is situated on a narrow strip of land running out into the Gulf, and is but a short distance from Ship Island. It has been somewhat famous in Southern latitudes as a fashionable watering place.

### BATTLE ON SILVER CREEK, MISSOURI.

The following dispatch to General Halleck relates to a national victory, briefly noticed, under this head, in our last week's paper:

"OTTERVILLE, Jan. 10, 1861.  
"MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK,  
COMMANDING DEPARTMENT  
OF THE MISSOURI—

"On the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., Majors Terrence and Hubbard, with 450 men, attacked Poindexter, with 1,000 to 1,300 men, on Silver Creek. The enemy was totally routed, with heavy loss. Seven left dead on the field, many carried off, from 50 to 75 wounded. Our loss reported at 4 killed. The Confederate camp was destroyed and a large number of horses and arms taken. A heavy fog alone saved them from complete destruction. The number of

prisoners taken is reported at 30.

JOHN PALMER, BRIGADIER-GENERAL."

### THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT NEAR ROLLA, MO.

The city of Rolla has been famous since the death of the heroic Lyon, when the scattered forces of that glorious but disastrous day, under the guidance of General Sigel, made this their first secure resting place. Our illustrations on this page are particularly interesting, as they take in the last encampment of the national army, showing the positions of the chief divisions of Generals Ashboth, Sigel and Wyman, names already celebrated in our paper. Rolla is on the direct route of the railroad from St. Louis to Springfield, being about midway between those cities. It is about sixty miles from Pilot Knob and fifty miles from Jefferson City. Its position on the railroad had given it a great start in prosperity, which the present rebellion has entirely crushed. The citizens of the once thriving city of Rolla will curse the day when they were led to follow the secession flag. Our artist says:

"The high rolling country around Rolla is admirably adapted for a camping ground. Fine streams of clear water intersect in all directions; the ground is gravelly and dry, and all the hills are covered with oak timber. The camping grounds are all gently sloping, facing the south, and are well protected from the cold north and northwest winds by the high ridge on the north. But the men in those well-chosen camps are not contented—they enlisted to fight, and not to suffer all the hardships of war without tasting any of its glory or trying to carry out their design. The attempt now making to wrap up these sturdy men in red tape and make machines out of them, according to the regular military notions handed down to us from Europe, will fail. All these men want is a leader in whom they have confidence."



Grand Corral, or Horse Depot, in Washington.  
From a sketch by our special artist.



Port Royal Expedition.—A daily scene in the military street market at Beaufort, S. C.

From a sketch by our special artist with General Sherman's command.



The Campaign in Missouri.—Refugees from Southern Missouri, driven from their homesteads, encamped near General Sigel's division at Rolla.

From a sketch by our special artist.



# NAPOLEON FLOUR

This illustration emphasizes the name, NAPOLEON---and it is all important that users of flour remember---"NAPOLEON FLOUR." If quality is wanted, if help in baking is needed, if goodness and unvarying merit are sought, do not forget to order NAPOLEON FLOUR---remember the name.

## For Sale by all Grocers

Or supply can be obtained from the Distributors mentioned below :

J. C. SMITH & WALLACE COMPANY, Newark, N. J.  
L. B. RISDON MILLING CO., Trenton, N. J.  
BORTON COAL & TRADING CO., Atlantic City, N. J.  
A. S. CHURCH, South River, N. J.  
LANG & CO., New York City.  
DANIEL MAPES, JR., New York City.  
S. MILLS ELY CO., Binghamton, N. Y.  
S. MILLS ELY CO., Branch, Waverly, N. Y.  
ALBANY CITY MILLS, Albany, N. Y.  
GEO. R. PALMER, Fulton, N. Y.  
PORTER BROS., Syracuse, N. Y.  
KEYSTONE COMMERCIAL CO., Pittsburg, Pa.  
KEYSTONE COMMERCIAL CO., McKeesport, Pa.

ARTHUR HILL & CO., Amsterdam, N. Y.  
WOOD, BARTON & CO., Ticonderoga, N. Y.  
HERKIMER MILLS, Herkimer, N. Y.  
HILTON, GIBSON & MILLER, Newburgh, N. Y.  
HUDSON WHOLESALE GROCERY CO., Hudson, N. Y.  
THE HOOVEN MERCANTILE CO., New York City.  
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THE HOOVEN MERCANTILE CO., Shenandoah, Pa.  
THE HOOVEN MERCANTILE CO., Ashland, Pa.

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GRANGER & CO., Jamestown, N. Y.  
GRANGER & CO., Erie, Pa.  
GRANGER & CO., Warren, Pa.  
J. M. WYCKOFF, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

THE HOOVEN MERCANTILE CO., Sunbury, Pa.  
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THE HOOVEN MERCANTILE CO., Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
WM. B. A. JURGENS, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
SARATOGA MILLING & GRAIN CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
C. G. MEAKER, Auburn, N. Y.  
DOOMHOWER GROCERY CO., Plattsburg, N. Y.  
J. E. MOLLOY & CO., Troy, N. Y.  
CHARLES ROCKWELL & CO., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
SEARS & PRUYN, Watertown, N. Y.

LEWIS BROS. CO., Chester, Pa.  
T. H. THOMPSON & SON, Chester, Pa.  
WITMAN-SCHWARZ CO., Harrisburg, Pa.  
WITMAN-SCHWARZ CO., Carlisle, Pa.  
WITMAN-SCHWARZ CO., Lewistown, Pa.  
A. S. STAUFFER, Palmyra, Pa.  
PENN FLOUR COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
THE DURST MILLING CO., Dayton, Ohio.  
SHENANGO VALLEY FLOUR & PRODUCE CO., Sharon, Pa.  
SHAW, HAMMOND & CARNEY, Portland, Maine.  
ARTHUR CHAPIN CO., Bangor, Maine.

L. A. WRIGHT & CO., Boston, Mass.  
THE ANDREWS-DOUGLASS CO., Waterbury, Conn.  
GEO. W. HART, JR., New Haven, Conn.  
H. P. CORNELL CO., Providence, R. I.  
THE HOGE & McDOWELL CO., Washington, D. C.  
THE PHILLIPS THOMPSON CO., Wilmington, Del.  
McCUE WRIGHT CO., Bluefield, W. Va.

OGLESBY GROCERY CO., Atlanta, Ga.  
BROWDER BROS. CO., New Orleans, La.  
COBURN BROS., Portsmouth, Ohio.  
JOHN MUELLER, Lockland and Cincinnati, Ohio.  
CLEGG BROS., Youngstown, Ohio.  
THE ESTERMANN-VERKAMP-MURPHY CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE E. H. FRECHTLING CO., Hamilton, Ohio.  
BEDFORD & JONES, Lima, Ohio.  
J. S. WAGNER FLOUR CO., Springfield, Ohio.  
NEELY & FERRALL, Canton, Ohio.  
THE STANDARD CEREAL CO., Chillicothe, Ohio.  
SHANKS, PHILLIPS & CO., Memphis, Tenn.  
CHATTANOOGA FEED CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
WILSON GROCERY CO., Peoria, Ill.  
L. S. DONALDSON CO., Minneapolis, Minn.  
P. E. HOLMSTROM CO., Joliet, Ill.  
BURR BROS., Rockford, Ill.  
BURRELL BROS., Freeport, Ill.  
COLP, ARNOLD & CO., Cartersville, Ill.  
NATIONAL GROCER CO., Decatur, Ill.  
KUNDINGER BROS., Detroit, Mich.

RUST-PARKER-MARTIN CO., Duluth, Minn.  
KNOBLOCK & GINZ MILLING CO., South Bend, Ind.  
RAGON BROTHERS, Evansville, Ind.  
D. REIK, Milwaukee, Wis.  
WILBUR LUMBER CO., Milwaukee, Wis.  
NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO., Manitowish, Wis.  
A. PIERRE, Oconto, Wis.  
KELLOGG-BIRGE CO., Keokuk, Ia.  
BENEDICT & PEEK CO., Marshalltown, Ia.

C. SHENKBERG CO., Sioux City, Ia.  
JOHN A. FEENEY, Davenport, Ia.  
IOWA GROCERY CO., Fort Dodge, Ia.  
LENSON, CARPENTER & CO., Helena, Mont.  
BUTTE POTATO & PRODUCE CO., Butte, Mont.  
LAKIN BROS., Miles City, Mont.  
B. L. GORDON & CO., Spokane, Wash.  
DUNCAN-BROWN, Kansas City, Mo.  
A. SCHAUMAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.  
JAMESON, HEVENER & GRIGGS, St. Paul, Minn.

